1941.

Japanese Registration 19.
apptd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

CITY ARCHIVES
LOCATION 27 E 3
FILE NO. 19

1941.

COPY

July 11, 1941

Japanese Textbooks
formerly in use
were picked up by a
representative of
Mr. Sato.

(These books were lent by Ald Wilson to Mrs. R M. St John, 5687 Holland St. Vancouver. It was understood that Dr J Batchelor would undertake to make some translations)

BHW:W
Encls.

Japanese Registration
applied for by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

COPY

1941.

June 27, 1941.

T. Sato, Esq.,
Principal,
Japanese School of Languages,
475 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your communication of the 5th instant, addressed to His Worship the Mayor, I have pleasure in returning the following documents which accompanied your letter of April 5th:

1. The registration of the "VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION" at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in December, 1912.

2. The change of the name of the Association to its present one in 1920.

3. The By-laws of the Association as at March 7, 1941.

With regard to the text books, the Committee desire to retain those at present in use. The text books which were formerly used are available to you, and I shall be glad to hand them over if you could kindly arrange to call at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

City Clerk.

BHW:W
Encls.

Japanese Registration 19.
Appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

COPY

1941

PHONE HIGHLAND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JUN 27 1941
REFERRED TO
Appl. Cottrell re Japanese Language schools
Reply - June 27 -

June 5, 1941.

His Worship,
Mayor J. W. Cornett,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Please accept this belated thanks for the consideration and kindness extended me and other representatives in regard to the Japanese Language School question.

Parents, teachers and trustees were all very pleased to hear of the spirit of understnading and courtesy which keynoted the meeting of our delegates with the Special Committee on the matter. I feel confident that with such a spirit we can achieve much towards a better Vancouver, a Better Canada.

Since the committee has presented its report to the Council, could you kindly have the copies of the text books and the documents of registration of our school returned? If you wish to refer to them at any future date, I shall be glad to oblige you.

Yours very truly,

T. Sato

T. Sato.

TS:YH

Japanese Registration 19. appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17

COPY

1941

apl.15 - Submitted to the Special Committee

PHONE HIGHLAND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
APR 10 1941
REFERRED TO
Mr Harden

April 5, 1941.

Fred Howlett, J.P., Esq.,
City Clerk,
City Hall,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure in sending you enclosed a certified copy of each of the following documents:

(1) the registration of the "VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION" at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in December, 1912.

(2) The change of the name of the Association to its present one in 1920.

(3) the By-Laws of the Association as at March 7, 1941.

As we would like to keep these copies ourselves for future reference, would you be so kind as to return them to us after you have finished with them?

In regard to the copies of the text books which you requested I regret to say that there are none extant. The revised edition of the old texts are at present being used in the classes. If you wish to secure copies of the revised edition you may obtain them from the S. Uchida Stationers at 347 Powell Street.

Yours very truly,

T. Sato

T. Sato.

TS:YH

Encl. 3

Japanese Registration 19. appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

COPY

1941

"BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES ACT"

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE VANCOUVER NATIONAL JAPANESE SCHOOLS MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION has this day been incorporated as a Society under the provisions of the "Benevolent Societies Act".

GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

L. S.
Registrar of
Companies
British Columbia

"H. G. GARRETT"
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Japanese Registration 19.
appld. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

"SOCIETIES ACT"

I HEREBY CERTIFY that THE VANCOUVER NATIONAL JAPANESE SCHOOL'S MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION has, pursuant to the "Societies Act", changed its name and is now known as THE VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO GAKKO (JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

L. S.
Registrar of
Companies
British Columbia

"H. J. CRANE"

DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

1941

Japanese Registration 19.
Appld. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

THE BY-LAWS OF

THE VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION

---

1. NAME

ARTICLE 1

The name of this Association shall be the VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION.

2. REGISTERED OFFICE

ARTICLE 2

The registered office of the Association shall be at 439 Alexander Street, Vancouver, B. C.

3. OBJECT

ARTICLE 3

The object of the Association shall be to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a school to be known as the VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages), to provide courses of instruction in any subject which the Association may seem fit, and to make rules and regulations thereto.

I hereby certify that a duplicate original
of this document has been filed with me
pursuant to the Societies Act.
Dated this 11th day of March, 1941
"H. G. Garrett"
Registrar of Companies.

1941.

Japanese Registration
Appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

4. MEMBERS

ARTICLE 4

The membership of the Association shall be composed of honourary and ordinary members.

The committee may elect to be honourary members any persons who shall have rendered services to the Association.

Any person contributing not less than 50¢ monthly or $5.00 annually to the funds of the Association may become a member thereof.

5. OFFICERS

ARTICLE 5

The management of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the following officers:

President of the School Trustees, Vice-President, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, two Auditors, and ten School Trustees.

The President shall represent the Association and govern its business.

The School Trustee shall attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees and discuss the important business of the Association.

The Treasurer shall keep the accounts and books of the Association and shall be the custodian of all the property of the Association.

1941

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

The books and accounts shall be subject to inspection by the auditors.

The Secretary shall have charge under the direction of the Board, of all records of the School and reports of the progress of the pupils, etc.

The Chairman shall preside at all meetings.

The Vice-Chairman shall take the place of the Chairman in case the latter is unable to perform his duty.

The Trustees of this Association shall be elected at the regular general meeting and shall hold their offices for one year.

ARTICLE 7

The President, Vice-President, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Auditors shall be elected from the Trustees among themselves. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any of the offices, it shall be filled by the Board according to its decisions.

The VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO PARENTS' ASSOCIATION may send two delegates to attend Board meetings as a special committee.

This Special Committee shall have the same authority as the School Trustees and shall hold such office until the following general meeting.

1941.

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

1941.

6. MEETINGS

ARTICLE 8

The meetings of the Association shall be divided as follows:

Regular general meetings, extraordinary general meetings, regular committee meetings and extraordinary committee meetings.

The regular general meeting shall be held on the first Wednesday of February each year, when reports of the affairs and finances of the Association shall be presented. Any necessary business shall be discussed and election of officers shall take place.

The extraordinary general meetings shall be held whenever the Board shall consider it necessary, or at the request of not less than twenty-five members.

Only members who shall have paid the monthly subscription fees for the three consecutive months immediately preceding the date of any meeting, or an annual subscription of not less than $5.00, shall be entitled to vote at any meeting, or shall be eligible for election to any office, or shall have the right to speak at any such general meetings.

The regular meeting of the Committee and any special committee shall be held once every month on a date to be fixed by the Board.

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Extraordinary meetings of the committee shall be held at the call of the Chairman whenever it shall be deemed necessary. All questions at the meetings of the Board shall be decided by a majority vote of the officers present unless otherwise provided.

The Principal of the VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) shall be present at all meetings, taking part in any discussion, and in general, shall take charge of the recordings and reports.

7. FINANCES

ARTICLE 9

The entire expenditure of the VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) shall be covered by the school fees, monthly and annual subscription fees, contributions and gifts, and the receipts from the property of the Association.

ARTICLE 10

The Committee shall lay before the members of the Association at its regular general meeting each year a revenue and expenditure account for the period from the previous account. This account shall be accompanied by a balance sheet together with a report of the state of affairs of the Association. The revenue and expenditure account and balance sheet shall have been examined previously by the auditors whose signatures shall be attached thereto.

1941.

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

ARTICLE 11

All properties acquired by the Association shall be under the control of the management of the Board and subject to the provisions of the Benevolent Societies Act.

8. DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS

ARTICLE 12

Any member in arrears in regard to the payment of his annual or monthly subscription fees for a period exceeding three months shall cease to be a member of the Association.

9. AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 13

These by-laws may be altered or amended by a two-third majority vote of the members present at any regular or extraordinary general meeting of the Association provided that a notice in writing of the intention to present a motion for such alteration or amendment shall have been filed with the Secretary at least five days before the date of such meetings. The motion shall state the nature and effect of the alteration or amendment and shall be approved and authorized by the Committee, or signed by at least ten members.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION.

March 5, 1941. Sec'y "T. Sato"

1941.

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

"BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES ACT"

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GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

L. S.
Registrar of
Companies
British Columbia

"H. G. GARRETT"
Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

1941.

Japanese Registration 1

1941.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

"SOCIETIES ACT"

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L. S.
Registrar of
Companies
British Columbia

"H. J. CRANE"

DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Japanese Registration

1941.

THE BY-LAWS OF

THE VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION

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I hereby certify that a duplicate original
of this document has been filed with me
pursuant to the Societies Act.
Dated this 11th day of March, 1941
"H. G. Garrett"
Registrar of Companies.

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Japanese Registration

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1941.

Japanese Registration

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1941

Japanese Registration

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1941.

Japanese Registration

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1941

Japanese Registration

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CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION.

March 5, 1941. Sec'y "T. Sato"

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1941

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

Letter from Hon G.M. Weir 683 May 28 + School Board 682/May 28
Dr. G.F. Amyot 684 May 28
M.H.O.

RE JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

May 23, 1941.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
VICTORIA, B C

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICER

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
FILE No. .....

May 31st, 1941.

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JUN 2 1941
REFERRED TO
Mr Harden

Mr. Fred. Howlett,
City Clerk, City Hall,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Mr. Howlett,

Thank you for your letter of May 28th enclosing copy of a report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the Japanese Language Schools. I note the recommendation No.2 on Page 3 of the report, and this matter will be looked into in due course. When this is done, you shall have a report from us.

Yours sincerely,

G.F. Amyot

G.F.AMYOT M.D. D.P.H.,
Provincial HealthOfficer.

GFA:MG

ese Language School after attending the customary daily classes in public school are subject to a strain which will undoubtedly in some cases prejudicially affect their health.

from following this course of study.

Japanese Registration
applrd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

...the Mayor on ...of which were atten- ...Japanese Community in this City, ...ined from these representatives, by oral ...written communications, a considerable amount of ...ation relevant to problems incidental to the Japanese people ...resident in Vancouver.

The circumstances in connection with the appointment of your Committee are that the question of registration of Japanese in the Province was mentioned by Alderman Wilson at the meeting of Council held on January 13th last, and he suggested that a Special Committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressing the views of the Council in connection with the appointment by the Federal Government of a Commission to undertake the registration of Japanese in British Columbia; for report to Council.

At the initial meeting of your Committee held ... consideration was given to a communication ... B.C. Japanese Language School ... Japanese Language ...

"I... of the ... questi... the pr... of misu... stituti... of corr... fying t...

As a ... has been broa... and as the Go... Japanese in th... Mayor Hume of ... the informatio... as their opera... it was warrante...

On Jan... jected to very ... asked by your Co... reference. Mr. ... Declaration whic... poration of the ... tified copy of th...

Your Com... text and illustra... Language Classes ... clating to Japane... hat, as a result ... ave been either re...

The questi... Japanese Langua... Dr. Harold White, ... this subject poin... h the usual amoun... sh without detrim... anese children who ... Language School a... ic school are sub... s prejudicially a...

MINISTER OF EDUCATION
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JUN 7 1941
REFERRED TO
Mr. Harden.

June 5th, 1941.

Mr. Fred Howlett,
City Clerk,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Re Japanese Language Schools.

Permit me to thank you for your letter of the 28th ult., enclosing copy of report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the Japanese Language Schools.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Weir.

Minister of Education.

...in the schools more than outweigh any disadvantages ... from following this course of study.

...from following this course of study.

1941

Japanese Registration

RECEIVED

T. Sato 682/May 28 - Enclosing report recalling attention to recommendations
Hon. G.M. Weir 683/May 28 re School Board 682/May 28
Dr. G.F. Amyot 684/May 28
M.H.O.

Working Copy

May 23, 1941.

RE JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Your Special Committee appointed by His Worship the Mayor on January 17th last has held several meetings, some of which were attended by representative members of the Japanese Community in this City, and your Committee has obtained from these representatives, by oral submissions and by written communications, a considerable amount of information relevant to problems incidental to the Japanese people resident in Vancouver.

The circumstances in connection with the appointment of your Committee are that the question of registration of Japanese in the Province was mentioned by Alderman Wilson at the meeting of Council held on January 13th last, and he suggested that a Special Committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressing the views of the Council in connection with the appointment by the Federal Government of a Commission to undertake the registration of Japanese in British Columbia; for report to Council.

At the initial meeting of your Committee held on January 21st, consideration was given to a communication from Mr. T. Sato, Secretary, B.C. Japanese Language School Association, and Principal, Vancouver Japanese Language School, from which the following is an abstract:

> "It is with deep regret that we have read press reports of the discussion last Monday in the City Council upon the question of Japanese language schools. If we may judge from the press articles, there would seem to be a very great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation in regard to these institutions, their nature and their work. It is with the hope of correcting the more evident misconceptions and thus clarifying the situation that we address this letter to you."

As a result of this communication, the scope of the Committee has been broadened to include the matters which Mr. Sato had introduced, and as the Government had referred the question of the registration of Japanese in the Province to a Commission under the Chairmanship of Mayor Hume of New Westminster, your Committee proceeded to obtain all the information available with respect to Japanese Language Schools, as their operation presents certain angles which your Committee feels it was warranted to investigate.

On January 24th last the Japanese representatives were subjected to very close interrogation, and a transcript of the questions asked by your Committee and the answers given thereto is on file for reference. Mr. Sato was requested to forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by him when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

Your Committee took exception to certain portions of the text and illustrations contained in the books used in the Japanese Language Classes on the ground that undue stress was laid on matters relating to Japanese imperialism and militarism, and begs to report that, as a result of its representations, the passages complained of have been either removed or obliterated.

The question of the effect upon health which attendance in the Japanese Language Schools might have upon the pupils was referred to Dr. Harold White, Director of School Health Services, and his report on this subject points out that a regular day's work at school combined with the usual amount of homework, is all that most children can accomplish without detriment to their health, and that consequently the Japanese children who are required to spend another session in a Japanese Language School after attending the customary daily classes in public school are subject to a strain which will undoubtedly in some cases prejudicially affect their health.

1941

Japanese Registration

The Japanese spokesmen maintain that the benefits to parents and students alike which accrue from the teaching of the Japanese language in the schools more than outweigh any disadvantages which may arise from following this course of study.

In response to requests made by your Committee, Mr. Sato has furnished a certified copy of each of the following documents:

1. The registration of the "Vancouver Nippon Kyoritsu Go Gakko (Japanese School of Languages) Maintenance Association" at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in December, 1912.

2. The change of the name of the Association to its present one in 1920.

3. The By-laws of the Association as at March 7th, 1941.

Mr. Sato has also furnished the following written undertaking:

"In accordance with our understanding of last Friday's meeting of your committee, permit me to submit this written statement of the undertakings made verbally by myself as Secretary of the B.C. Japanese Language Schools Association.

Firstly, in regard to text books, the last convention of our Association unanimously adopted a resolution favouring the use only of the text books which were approved of by your committee, and copies of which were submitted to you. Actually these are the only books in use now; and I am sure that they will continue to be the only ones used. I feel confident, moreover, that local booksellers will conform to our wishes in public sales of the books.

Secondly, in regard to the health of pupils, I shall place a recommendation before the Association urging the establishment of some system of medical and dental inspection. I should like to point out that the Alexander School, of which I am principal, had at one time established such a service, which unfortunately had to be discontinued because of a lack of finances. I hope we may be able to secure the help of school health authorities and the Civic Health Department in any plan we undertake.

Permit me, in closing, to express to the committee our sincere thanks for the courteous and fair hearing we were accorded at last Friday's meeting. I trust that a like degree of co-operation may attend any discussions which we may have to enter into at any future date."

Your Committee feels that it is appropriate to mention in this report certain matters submitted by the Japanese representatives, particularly as it has been suggested in some quarters that Japanese Language Schools should be abolished:

1. Japanese Language Schools consciously have tried to avoid the teaching of anything that might tend to make Canadian-born Japanese pupils feel less Canadian than they should.

2. A knowledge of the Japanese language is practically indispensible to the average Canadian-born Japanese boy or girl:

   (a) It assists in the relationship between Japanese parents and their children with respect to the training of the children, the moulding of their character and the happiness of the home. These relationships determine in no small degree whether a man is to be an asset or a liability to society, what happiness he will attain as a man, what contribution he will make

1941

Japanese Registration Act adopted by the House Jan 17

RECEIVED

(Continued)

as a citizen to the state. These normal relations are of an abnormal importance in an immigrant family in which there is the constant conflict between an elder generation clinging to old customs, habits and beliefs, and a younger generation growing up in a new environment.

It is stated that the rate of juvenile delinquency for the Japanese section of the City is very low indeed.

(b) It materially enhances the prospect of obtaining employment.

3. No financial assistance whatever is received from the Japanese Government, either directly or indirectly, so far as the Japanese Language Schools are concerned.

Your Committee begs to submit the following recommendations:

1. That approval be given to a suggestion by the Japanese representatives that the Vancouver School Board be requested to consider the appointment of one of the School Trustees or of some person selected by the School Board to collaborate with the Japanese Language Schools Association in educational matters.

2. That the Provincial Department of Health be requested to investigate the question of the influence of attendance at Japanese Language Schools upon the Health of the pupils, as reported in the communication from Dr. Harold White, Director of Vancouver School Health Services.

3. That the Provincial Department of Education be requested to consider the advisability of passing regulations to provide that all text books used in Japanese Language Schools be subject to the approval of that Department; and in this connection it is suggested that the subject matter of the text books should be of general interest to all Canadians.

4. That the textbooks at present in use in which deletions or obliterations have been made be considered as temporary only, and that a further issue of textbooks be prepared as early as possible.

5. That the Provincial Department of Education be requested to consider the question of making arrangements whereby second-generation naturalised Japanese citizens be appointed as Teachers in all Japanese Language Schools, as such persons possess a Canadian background, instead of teachers brought from Japan who naturally possess a Japanese background.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) "J. W. Cornett"
Mayor

(Sgd.)"Chas. Jones" Alderman
Chairman

(Sgd.) "Geo. Buscombe"
Alderman

(Sgd.) "Halford D. Wilson"
Alderman

PHONE HIGHLAND 1156

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
MAY 8 1941
REFERRED TO
A.C. re Japanese Registration

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

May 3rd, 1941.

Alderman Charles Jones, Esquire,
Chairman, Special Committee on
Japanese Language Schools,
City Hall, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with our understanding of last Friday's meeting of your committee, permit me to submit this written statement of the undertakings made verbally by myself as Secretary of the B. C. Japanese Language Schools Association.

Firstly, in regard to text books, the last convention of our Association unanimously adopted a resolution favouring the use only of the text books which were approved of by your committee, and copies of which were submitted to you. Actually these are the only books in use now; and I am sure that they will continue to be the only ones used. I feel confident, moreover, that local booksellers will conform to our wishes in public sales of the books.

Secondly, in regard to the health of pupils, I shall place a recommendation before the Association urging the establishment of some system of medical and dental inspection. I should like to point out that the Alexander School, of which I am principal, had at one time established such a service, which unfortunately had to be discontinued because of a lack of finances. I hope we may be able to secure the help of school health authorities and the Civic Health Department in any plan we undertake.

Permit me, in closing, to express to the committee our sincere thanks for the courteous and fair hearing we were accorded at last Friday's meeting. I trust that a like degree of co-operation may attend any discussions which we may have to enter into at any future date.

Respectfully yours,

T. Sato

T. Sato, Secretary,
B. C. Japanese Language
Schools Association.

The question of the effect upon health which attendance in the Japanese Language Schools might have upon the pupils was referred to Dr. Harold White, Director of School Health Services, and his report on this subject points out that a regular day's work at school combined with the usual amount of homework, is all that most children can accomplish without detriment to their health, and that consequently the Japanese children who are required to spend another session in a Japanese Language School after attending the customary daily classes in public school are subject to a strain which will undoubtedly in some cases prejudicially affect their health.

The Japanese spokesmen maintain that the benefits to parents and students alike which accrue from the teaching of the Japanese language in the schools more than outweigh any disadvantages which may arise from following this course of study.

from following this course

Japanese Registration
Appd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Your Special Committee appointed by His Worship the Mayor on January 17th last has held several meetings, some of which were attended by representative members of the Japanese Community in this City, and your Committee has obtained from these representatives, by oral submissions and by written communications, a considerable amount of information relevant to problems incidental to the Japanese people resident in Vancouver.

The circumstances in connection with the appointment of your Committee are that the question of registration of Japanese in the Province was mentioned by Alderman Wilson at the meeting of Council held on January 13th last, and he suggested that a Special Committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressing the views of the Council in connection with the appointment by the Federal Government of a Commission to undertake the registration of Japanese in British Columbia; for report to Council.

At the initial meeting of your Committee held on January 21st, consideration was given to a communication from Mr. T. Sato, Secretary, B.C. Japanese Language School Association, and Principal, Vancouver Japanese Language School, from which the following is an abstract:

> "It is with deep regret that we have read press reports of the discussion last Monday in the City Council upon the question of Japanese language schools. If we may judge from the press articles, there would seem to be a very great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation in regard to these institutions, their nature and their work. It is with the hope of correcting the more evident misconceptions and thus clarifying the situation that we address this letter to you."

As a result of this communication, the scope of the Committee has been broadened to include the matters which Mr. Sato had introduced, and as the Government had referred the question of the registration of Japanese in the Province to ~~the Committee~~ a Commission under the Chairmanship of Mayor Hume of New Westminster, your Committee proceeded to obtain all the information available with respect to Japanese Language Schools, as their operation presents certain angles which your Committee feels it was warranted to investigate.

On January 24th last the Japanese representatives were subjected to very close interrogation, and a transcript of the questions asked by your Committee and the answers given thereto is on file for reference. Mr. Sato was requested to forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by him when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

Your Committee took exception to certain portions of the text and illustrations contained in the books used in the Japanese Language Classes on the ground that undue stress was laid on matters relating to Japanese imperialism and militarism, and ~~your Committee~~ begs to report that, as a result of its representations, the passages complained of have been either removed or obliterated.

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Japanese Registration
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1. The registration of the "Vancouver Nippon Kyoritsu Go Gakko (Japanese School of Languages) Maintenance Association" at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in December, 1912.

2. The change of the name of the Association to its present one in 1920.

3. The By-laws of the Association as at March 7, 1941.

Mr. Sato has also furnished the following written undertaking:

QUOTE LETTER DATED MAY 3rd, 1941.

Your Committee feels that it is appropriate to mention in this report ~~Before concluding this report, your Committee feels that some reference should be made to~~ certain matters submitted by the Japanese representatives, particularly as it has been suggested in some quarters that Japanese Language Schools should be abolished:

1. Japanese Language Schools consciously have tried to avoid the teaching of anything that might tend to make Canadian-born Japanese pupils feel less Canadian than they should.

2. A knowledge of the Japanese language is practically indispensible to the average Canadian-born Japanese boy or girl:

   (a) It assists in the relationship between Japanese parents and their children with respect to the training of the children, the moulding of their character and the happiness of their home. These relationships ~~depend~~ determine in no small degree whether a man is to be an asset or a liability to society, what happiness he will attain as a man, what contribution he will make as a citizen to the state. These normal relations are of an abnormal importance in an immigrant family in which there is the constant conflict between an elder generation clinging to old customs, habits and beliefs and a younger generation growing up in a new environment.

   It is stated that the rate of juvenile delinquency for the Japanese section of the City is very low indeed.

   (b) It materially enhances the prospect of obtaining employment.

3. No financial assistance whatever is received from the Japanese Government, either directly or indirectly, so far as the Japanese Language Schools are concerned.

~~Respectfully submitted.~~

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Japanese Registration
Appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Your Committee begs to submit the following recommendations:

1. That approval be given to a suggestion by the Japanese representatives that the Vancouver School Board be requested to consider the appointment of one of the School Trustees or of some person selected by the School Board to collaborate with the Japanese Language Schools Association in educational matters.

2. That the Provincial Department of Health be requested to investigate the question of the influence of attendance at Japanese Language Schools upon the Health of the pupils, as reported in the communication from Dr. Harold White, Director of Vancouver School Health Services.

3. That the Provincial Department of Education be requested to consider the advisability of passing regulations to provide that all text books used in Japanese Language Schools be subject to the approval of that Department; and in this connection it is suggested that the subject matter of the text books should be of general interest to all Canadians.

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3. No financial assistance whatever is received from the Japanese Government, either directly or indirectly, so far as the Japanese Language Schools are concerned.

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Japanese Registration Appeal by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

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Respectfully submitted:

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Feb 3.
Copies to the Committee.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

May 2/41 - Submitted by Mr. Sato to Special Committee re Japanese Registration

PHONE HIGHLAND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

April 29, 1941.

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1941

See Health Department

NIPPON SCHOOL CHECK SOUGHT

After a two-month investigation of Japanese language schools, a special civic committee agreed to recommend to the City Council the following steps to regulate the institutions:

1. Request the provincial department of education to look into a report from Dr. Harold White, director of Vancouver school health services, that attendance at both regular classes and Japanese language schools is detrimental to the health of young Nipponese.

2. Ask the provincial government to consider the advisability of passing regulations under which all instruction books in Japanese schools would be subject to approval of the department of education.

WANT NEW TEACHERS.

3. Urge the department of education to consider whether the time has arrived when second-generation naturalized Japanese should be placed in charge of the language schools.

The committee's achievements to date were noted in a letter from T. Sato, secretary of B.C. Japanese Language Schools Association and principal of the Alexander Street Language School.

Mr. Sato reported the last association convention unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the revised textbooks. He said that they are the only books now in use.

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consciously have tried to avoid the teach-
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Japanese Registration
Appeal by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

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(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

April 29, 1941.

Alderman Charles Jones,
Chairman,
Special City Council Committee
on Japanese Language Schools,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

In previous communications to members of your committee as well as in personal representations, I have stressed that our Japanese Language Schools consciously have tried to avoid the teaching of anything that might tend to make Canadian-born Japanese pupils feel less Canadian than they should. Investigations both by yourself and by officials of the Department of Education have, I think, fully cleared the schools of any suggestion of subversive teaching. I am pleased indeed that the Provincial Department has granted us permits allowing the schools to carry on with their work.

Recently however Dr. Harold White submitted a report to your committee in which he declared that health workers were convinced that children attending the language schools suffer in health because of over-strain. It is with this problem that I should like to deal at this time, since it goes to the very root of the situation.

The basic question which we face, I think you will agree, is whether or not a knowledge of the Japanese language is necessary or beneficial to the average Canadian-born Japanese boy or girl. The obvious answer, born of practical experience and observation, is that such knowledge is practically indispensable.

The reasons for this are simple and straightforward. However much we may regret it, it is an established fact that the average Japanese parent is not fluent in the English language. His knowledge may be sufficient for casual relations with employer or customer; it is rarely sufficient for the intimate, personal relations that must be maintained between parents and children.

You will appreciate, Sir, the importance of these relations

Japanese Registration
Appeal by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

...ppon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko
(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)
475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

in any family. Upon them depends the training of the children, the moulding of their character, the happiness of the home. They determine in no small degree whether a man is to be an asset or a liability to society, what happiness he will attain as a man, what contribution he will make as a citizen to the state. These normal relations are of an abnormal importance in an immigrant family in which there is the constant conflict between an elder generation clinging to old customs, habits and beliefs and a younger generation growing up in a new environment.

I may point with pardonable pride to an amazingly low rate of juvenile delinquency for the Japanese section of the city as an outstanding instance in which these close parent-child relations have benefited the entire community.

Today, as more and more of our young people approach maturity and come face to face with social problems, there is a continuing and grave need to preserve and to deepen the understanding between parents and children.

The second reason why Canadian-born Japanese must learn the Japanese language is equally important. It concerns their prospects of finding employment and making a living.

Today, discrimination and prejudice limit the number of vocational outlets for young Canadian-born Japanese. It is a recognized fact that the large majority of wage-earners of Japanese descent can find employment only (a) from Japanese speaking employers, (b) under Japanese-speaking foremen, or (c) in catering to a Japanese speaking public. The only important exception is the large number of girls who fall back on domestic work because their race shuts them out of more desirable employment.

I have not the slightest doubt that a very large percentage of Canadian-born Japanese earning either salary or wages finds a knowledge of the Japanese language of very great value, if not actually indispensable.

These, then, are the basic facts why it is necessary for Canadian-born Japanese to learn the Japanese language. The very existence of the schools in so many communities is itself evidence of the function they perform. It may be that a knowledge of the language could be acquired in some other way, but as yet no practical

Japanese Registration
appld. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

or feasible alternative to a school has yet been devised.

If as Dr. White reports, the schools impose a burden of strain upon the pupils, it is a strain which under present-day conditions cannot be avoided. I am convinced, and thousands of parents and students are likewise, that the benefits which accrue to a pupil from the study of the Japanese language more than outweigh the disadvantages which it may entail.

I should like to assure you, Sir, that we of the B. C. Japanese Language Schools Association are as deeply concerned over the health of our children as is anyone else. The maximum teaching time is limited to one hour a day, for five days of the week. We attempt as far as possible to provide the best conditions of study and protect the physical standards of our pupils, standards, which incidentally, are superior to those of children of corresponding age in Japan. We have, I believe, been of aid to public school health officials in securing the co-operation of parents in putting school health programs into effect. In turn we should welcome any assistance and advice which they should care to make to us in behalf of our pupils.

Yours respectfully,

Tsutae Sato

Tsutae Sato,
Secretary, B. C. Japanese
Language Schools Association.
Principal, Vancouver
Japanese Language School.

Wrote Jan 30
Rec'd

Japanese Registration
to Mayor, Jan. 17.

Feb 3.
Copies to the Committee.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of January 21st last, the Committee met with representatives of the Japanese Community in order to obtain information on various matters with respect to the Japanese residents of the City.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.
Representing the Japanese Community:
Messrs. Tsutae Sato, Yoshimitsu Higashi (on the staff of "New Canadian", and secretary of the Japanese Language School Association), K. Shimizu, and Sadyoshi Hoki; and Dr. M. Ishiwara.

A letter, dated January 16th, 1941, from Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School at 475 Alexander Street, addressed to His Worship the Mayor, was read, and copies were circulated, and the questions which follow in this report were based largely on the statements made in the letter.

The various members of the Committee addressed a number of questions to the Japanese representatives, whose principal spokesman was Mr. Higashi, whose knowledge of the English language enabled him to reply not only to questions addressed direct to him, but also to many questions directed to Mr. Sato, as that gentleman is not a very fluent English speaker.

Attached hereto is tabulation of the questions asked and the replies given by the Japanese representatives.

RESOLVED that the Medical Health Officer be instructed to investigate the question of the effect which the attendance at the classes in the Japanese Language School may have upon the children; for the information of the Committee.

Wrote Mr. Sato Jan. 30 Feb. 3 ✓ 8 ✓ 31

RESOLVED that Mr. T. Sato be requested to forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by him when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

City Clerk's Office, January 24th, 1941.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Japanese Registration
Appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

Report with respect to a meeting held on January 24th, 1941, of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration and Japanese residents of the City of Vancouver, containing the questions asked by various members of the Special Committee, and the replies and comments made by the representatives of the Japanese Community. The bulk of the replies were made by Mr. Yoshimitsu Higashi, who was the general spokesman for the Delegation.

City Clerk's Office,
January 24th, 1941.

Japanese Registration
adopted by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's School?

A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child from the same family. The fee is paid by the parents and is compulsory for every child attending.

Q. How many teachers at Mr. Sato's school?

A. Thirteen teachers, including Mr. Sato. There are 960 pupils. Total taxes are $860.00 per annum, which is with respect to the old building and the new one.
The pupils buy their own textbooks. They cost about 15¢ each and there are two books for each grade. There are 12 grades: viz. 8 primary and 4 higher grades. Upon completing 8 years and receiving their diploma, most students stop taking the courses. Pupils enter school at the age of 7. About 80 graduate each year, and about 40 attend secondary courses. About 12 to 15 finish the high school standard.
The textbooks used in the schools are printed in Japan as there are no facilities for printing them here. We use the same books as are used in schools in Japan. We do not cover all the ground in the books as school time is limited to one hour per day, from four to five p.m. Certain parts are left out because they are not applicable to Canada, or because they are too difficult.
The Japanese Language Association are preparing books more suitable for use among the Japanese here that will fit in with Canadian institutions. The children want books that have a Canadian environment.

Q. Is any financial assistance given to the schools from Japan? How can the large families in the lower income brackets afford to pay the tuition fees, and how can the schools be maintained from the small tuition fees which they receive?

A. The school funds receive voluntary donations, besides which each school has a Maintenance Association. Most of the teachers have other occupations and only devote one hour per day to school work.

Q. Is it fair that this situation has developed? These children attend City schools at an average cost of about $80.00 each. In a Japanese rooming house which was burnt two or three years ago, the taxes paid to the City were less than $50.00, yet in that dwelling were 14 children attending school.

A. The teaching of the Japanese language is an asset (1) in the relations between the older Japanese and the younger people; (2) an economic asset, as Japanese find it very difficult to obtain employment with English-speaking employers and therefore find it necessary to speak Japanese fluently.

Q. Is it not far better to teach the parents English than teach Japanese to the children?

A. English is a difficult language for the older Japanese to learn. It would be equally difficult for an adult Occidental to learn Japanese.

Q. In British Columbia a difficulty relative to assimilation of Canadian born Japanese arises in such situations as the following: Half-way through a conversation between Japanese and White fishermen, the Japanese break off to talk among themselves in the Japanese tongue and the White people do not know what is going on. Why should that be necessary?

A. We cannot pass an opinion on that.

Q. At a joint meeting of Japanese and Occidentals, the larger part of the meeting is held in Japanese, which is the greatest drawback!

(over)

Japanese Registration appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

That is because many of the people there are the older Japanese who do not understand English properly and therefore express themselves in Japanese; but at meetings of Church groups and Japanese-Canadian citizen groups the meetings are invariably conducted in English.

Q. Among Japanese in Haney and Maple Ridge districts they suddenly start talking in Japanese and white people cannot follow them. What do you say as to that?

A. The English language is becoming more and more the medium for speaking and writing.

Mr. Higashi, who answered this question, said that he regretted he had not learnt more of the Japanese language because he had a difficulty in conversing with the older people.

Q. A year or two ago some Japanese fishermen moved their craft into the restricted area of the Seaplane Harbour, Vancouver Airport. When remonstrated with, they apparently did not understand what was said.

A. According to a press report in the "Province", there was engine trouble and the boat stalled.

Q. Can you assure the Committee that no assistance in any way, directly or indirectly, is received from the Japanese Government so far as schools are concerned?

A. No assistance whatever. As a matter of fact the letter (from Mr. Sato) shows that each year a financial statement is submitted to Victoria.

Q. Are you or are you not receiving any assistance either directly or indirectly from the Japanese Government or any source connected with the Japanese Government?

A. Absolutely no.

Q. Is the attendance at Japanese schools purely optional?

A. Some parents do not send their children to Japanese schools. Sixty to seventy percent of Japanese children of school age do attend Japanese schools. The other thirty to forty per cent pick up some Japanese. A larger percentage cannot write Japanese or read the Japanese newspaper. They read English news in the daily press and those parts of the Japanese newspapers which are printed in English.

Q. What about the appointment of school trustees?

A. Trustees are appointed by the Japanese Language School Maintenance Association, composed of children's parents, at the annual general meeting. Only members of the Association have voting power.

Q. Does any body in Japan receive any reports re the activities of the school in any way?

A. No; and we make none to the consul.

Q. Questions were asked regarding a number of text books printed in the Japanese language, which were produced by Mr. Sato.
In reply to questions by the Committee, the following information was given:
Regarding the page containing the Rising Sun on the one side and the Japanese flag on the other, the reply was that these pages are crossed out in the text book as it

is a lesson which is not taught.
On being shown a picture of Admiral Togo, the reply was that the teachers pass that over.
In reply to a suggestion that the submarine, aircraft carrier, etc., shown in the text-books would build up a feeling of pride in Japanese achievements, the reply was -- "Mr. Sato teaches Canadian ideals."

Q. There is a thread of militarism running through all the text-books.

A. That fear is absolutely groundless.

Q. Are you prepared to admit that the text-book as now used is not the most suitable textbook to be used in Canada for the teaching of children whom you hope will eventually make good Canadians? Are you quite agreed on that?

A. Yes.

Q. Has any recent effort been made to change the method of teaching or the policy of the school in any way to make it more in keeping with Canadian idealism?

A. Yes. It is incorporated in the principles of the teaching of the Canadian Japanese Language School Association.

Q. (To Mr. Sato) When you took over the school, were not certain recommendations made by your predecessor for a change in the curriculum of the school? Did Mr. Kaburagi not suggest that steps be taken to pay more attention to Canadian idealism than to Japanese national idealism? Did you get any such request or was any such suggestion made to the Board of Trustees at that time to change the whole set-up of the cultural side of school instruction?

A. (By Mr. Higashi, on behalf of Mr. Sato) There was no particular recommendation made to him to change the policy. There was nothing to be changed from the standard policy, which has been to foster Canadianism. Mr. Sato has been endeavouring to inculcate that for 25 years.

Q. About 20 years ago some steps were taken by your board to have new textbooks?

A. That was in 1924.

Q. In 1924 you were going to take steps to change things and these changes were not made.

A. There were insufficient Japanese at that time and not enough schools in the province and the financing of this matter could not be met and the attempt fell through; but now there are larger schools and it is felt that it can be done this time but it will take quite a while for the revision to be completed.

Q. Did Mr. Kaburagi make any direct recommendations at that time to the board governing the Japanese schools here for any change in the Japanese school set-up?

A. (Mr. Sato) Twenty-five years ago when I came here I insisted on the teaching of Canadianism. We do teach Canadian ideals. No, I did not meet Mr. Kaburagi.

(At this point Dr. Ishiwara remarked that Mr. Kaburagi, who was his brother-in-law, went to Japan after working in the Vancouver Japanese School for about 35 years, and died about fifteen years ago.)

Q. Mr. Kaburagi founded the school system?

A. Yes.

Q. The Chairman remarked that he knew Mr. Kaburagi very well indeed and was aware what transpired with regard to these matters.

A. It should be written in the old school records.

Q. Is there a paper in the Japanese language published here?

A. Yes, but the type is different. They can handle small printing jobs. There are three Japanese newspapers published here.

Q. Is the same system of education used in Japanese schools in other parts of the province?

A. These other schools do not come under Mr. Sato's control. For the most part the text books are the same. The main curriculum is reading, writing, etc.

Q. In textbooks a large percentage of Japanese militarism is involved and Japanese imperialism. When the Prince from Japan came here on his way to the Coronation, many people commented on the manner in which Japanese children took part in that ceremony. There was a parade and they evidenced unusual respect for the Prince.

A. I did not witness that spectacle. I think that any respect shown was natural as the Prince came from the country of their parents.

Q. I believe that many of the children got down on their knees in the Japanese fashion. Our own children would have stood on the side and would have watched and probably cheered too.

A. If Roosevelt came here we would give him a hearty welcome. Equally so, the prince was famous in Japan and was welcomed in the Japanese way. When King George came here we gave him a hearty welcome.

Q. Evidently the children are getting those ideas of Japanese loyalty from somewhere.

A. That was just the Japanese way of showing respect for the prince. I was more interested in the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth. I look on them as my king and queen. When Their Majesties came here the loyalty and true devotion shown by the young Japanese people was more than that shown to the Prince.

Q. The main object of the schools is to teach the Japanese language. In the Japanese language textbooks it would be possible to have pictures of British warships.

A. In the proposed new textbook Canadian scenes would be depicted. The prime purpose of these textbooks is to teach the mechanics of the language.

Q. Can you give the Committee an assurance that the textbooks, as revised, would be compiled from a language standpoint, and that they would not have any national inferential influence in any way?

A. We would be pleased to show a copy of the new textbook to you.

Q. (to Dr. Ishiwara, who is Chairman of the Whole Board) From the health standpoint, what is the effect of this school attendance five days a week on the children? I believe that they have some additional tuition in the summer.

A. In reply, Dr. Ishiwara produced some graphs showing the height and weight of local Japanese children of various ages compared with Japanese children in Japan of similar ages, indicating a comparison favourable to the children domiciled in Vancouver.

Mr. Sato was requested to forward a copy of the Articles of Registration of the Japanese Language School under the "Benevolent Societies Act", and he promised that this would be done.

With reference to the passage in Mr. Sato's letter reading, "The aim of our schools is and has been since the inception of the first school in 1906 to inculcate fine and true Canadian citizenship among our pupils," the Chairman stated that he was satisfied from first hand knowledge that there may have been a great trend along these lines in the early days of the school in Vancouver, but that he was somewhat of the opinion during the past number of years that that tendency has not been as closely adhered to as in the early days of the school. That matter might possibly be overcome if the proposed new textbook were adapted and used, and if an assurance could be given to the Committee and others interested in the subject that the militaristic and nationalistic traits running through these school books was being definitely eliminated.

A. Yes.

Q. Reference was made to a conflict of opinion between the Canadian born Japanese as to the authoritative control of the older element of Japanese in this community, and it was stated that the control of thought and the trend of opinion among the local Japanese is still held by the older Japanese citizens; and it was suggested that if there is to be any hope of development towards the real Canadianism, and if that is to be brought about by the younger generation of Japanese, the national influence of the older Japanese who are in the background of the whole thing must be broken down somewhere.

A. I think that it is quite natural that the older group of any nation has a dominant control over the younger people, but now that the younger people are definitely here to stay they are taking their share in "running the community".

Q. It was stated that the greater proportion of the contents of the three Japanese papers circulated in the city is presented in the Japanese language, and the question was asked: Is there any reason why there should be as large a portion of these newspapers printed in the Japanese language as was the case thirty years ago? Should not the trend have been to print in the English language?

A. The biggest paper, the Continental Daily News, has an English section, and there is an all-English Japanese publication which has become more or less the recognised leader in Nisei circles. It is more and more the young people who are taking it over. The Canadianising of the Japanese becomes more noticeable as these young people grow up.

January 24, 1941

PHONE HIGHLAND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

re Harden
held for meeting

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JAN 17 1941

January 16, 1941

REFERRED TO
A.C. re Japanese Registration

His Worship,
Mayor J. W. Cornett,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

It is with deep regret that we have read press reports of the discussion last Monday in the City Council upon the question of Japanese language schools. If we may judge from the press articles, there would seem to be a very great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation in regard to these institutions, their nature and their work. It is with the hope of correcting the more evident misconceptions and thus clarifying the situation that we address this letter to you.

First and foremost is the allegation that Japanese language schools are maintained by the educational department of the Japanese government. There is no connection whatsoever between the two. The schools definitely are not subsidized by the Japanese government. Operating expenses are met by the tuition fees paid by the parents of the pupils and contributions from local citizens interested in the welfare of the schools. In fact, the Japanese language school at 475 Alexander Street of this city over which I have charge was registered at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in 1912. Every year, moreover, a financial statement of the school as well as the names of the members of the Board of Trustees are sent to the provincial government.

Secondly, the schools are purely optional. No child is compelled to attend classes.

Japanese Registration
Appeal by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Thirdly, although we employ the text books which are in current use in Japan, our curriculum is quite different and apart from the one taught in Japan, Manchuria, Formosa or Korea. Our schools were founded in the first place to impart merely the rudiments of the Japanese language to the Japanese Canadian children, namely reading, writing oral work and composition. In spite of this limited objective, our experience has shown that only one hour--from four to five in the afternoon after regular Public School hours, five days a week--is often not sufficient for pupils to acquire a firm grasp of the language.

Furthermore, we are utilizing text books printed in Japan for want of something more suitable. The publication of text books in Japanese here is out of the question for the simple reason that no facilities are available. Local Japanese printing firms are at present unable to undertake the task, because costs of necessary equipment are wholly prohibitive.

I repeat. The Japanese language schools are primarily supplementary in nature. In main, Japanese is taught to facilitate intercourse between the Canadian-born Japanese and their elders who in most cases have found it as difficult to learn English as it would be for an Occidental to learn Japanese. Secondly, a knowledge of the Japanese language is a practical asset in securing employment in the community that one cannot overlook.

Lastly, I wish to stress above everything else that our institutions are NOT Japanese in spirit. The aim of our schools is and has been since the inception of the first school in 1906 to inculcate fine and true Canadian citizenship among our pupils. It has been our fundemental belief that since the Nisei, that is to say Canadians of Japanese parentage, are born in Canada, have made this country their own home and will seek their future here, the primary aim of their education should be to assist them as good citizens in contributing to the development of Canada.

Japanese Registration
applied by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

I am enclosing a pamphlet on this very question, which I wrote in 1926. The intervening period of fourteen years has only served to deepen my conviction that the cardinal principle underlying the education of Canadian-born Japanese must be a growth in their understanding and appreciation of Canadian citizenship. I am happy to state that all during that time our teachers have given me their fullest co-operation and have done remarkably well in imparting to their pupils a knowledge that has helped the realization of that principle. You may find it of interest to compare the pamphlet with the one released last year by the B. C. Japanese Language School Association, a copy of which I am also enclosing.

At all events, we are quite desirous of co-operating with the City Council in any and every way, as we have been doing in the past with Public School authorities, to remove all possible sources of friction or misunderstanding. We would also welcome a visit from any and every member of the Council to see our schools for themselves.

I sincerely do hope that our future relationships may go on from here on the basis of friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation, befitting the new year and worthy of the democratic tradition of this Dominion of ours.

Yours respectfully,

Tsutae Sato

Secretary,
B. C. Japanese Language
School Association.
Principal,
Vancouver Japanese Language
School.

TS/YH
Encl. 2

Japanese Registration
appld. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

January 24, 1941

MAYOR'S OFFICE

TELEPHONE FAIRMONT 2711

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JAN 17 1941
REFERRED TO
Ald Emmett.

The Japanese Language School

1940

Japanese Registration
Appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

TELEPHONE FAIRMONT 2711

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JAN 17 1941
REFERRED TO
Sch Committee

THE educational policy of the Japanese Language School is to inculcate good Canadian citizenship in Canadians of Japanese parentage.

The second generation Japanese Canadians have been born in this country, their home is here, their future as active citizens lies in this land. Accordingly, it is to be expected that their education should be such as to enable them to make some contribution to the development of the nation along with fellow Canadians.

For the second generation Japanese the Public School is the principal educational centre.

This is but natural in view of the fact that Public School education is compulsory for every boy and girl and that the educational policy of the Public School is to foster good citizenship among the pupils.

The Japanese Language School merely teaches the children the rudiments of the Japanese language and at the same time contributes to the development of their mind and character.

The children are trained at the Public School to become worthy citizens of Canada. Thus the schooling the young Japanese Canadians receive at the Japanese Language School is supplementary in nature and limited in scope to the mere learning of the language. It follows, therefore, that the teaching at the Japanese Language School must avoid anything that may interfere with or retard the children's understanding of Canadian ideals and institutions.

The school periods are more than two but less than six hours a week in duration.

The operating expenses of the Japanese Language School are met by the nominal tuition fees paid by each pupil and the contributions from local people interested in the work of the school.

The admission to the Japanese Language School is not confined to Japanese children only. Its doors are wide open, and anybody who desires to learn the language is admitted, irrespective of race or nationality.

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JAN 17 1941
REFERRED TO

TELEPHONE FAIRMONT 2711

The Japanese Language School

The Japanese children in Vancouver are all attending the city public schools where, in common with other children, they are being taught the Canadian literature, history and institutions. Here they begin to learn and cherish the Canadian spirit and ideals, and the feelings of loyalty to Canada are naturally aroused. Under these influences, they are growing up to be good and loyal Canadian citizens.

The parents of these children, on the other hand, are unable, in the majority of cases, to express their thoughts and feelings in English. Although they are fully aware of the necessity to be able to speak and understand the language, yet, on account of their age and the intricacies of the language itself, and due to many other causes, such accomplishment has been denied them. Therefore, Japanese of necessity is the language used in their homes, and the children first learn to speak the language of their parents.

When the children attain the ages of four to five they are sent to kindergarten (conducted by Canadian teachers), that they may have a healthy development of mind and body, and that they may have an opportunity to pick up English. By the time they enter public school they usually acquire enough English to be able to follow intelligently the lessons given by their teachers.

When fully six years of age, they enter public school. Stimulated by curiosity and instincts to imitate, and possessed of good memory, these children begin to improve their English remarkably fast. Within a few years they forget much of the useful Japanese idiomatic expressions and begin to adopt English among themselves as their common language. When they thus rapidly acquire the command of English, neglecting their Japanese, they become

MAYOR'S OFFICE

CITY OF VANCOUVER

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JAN 17 1941
REFERRED TO
Ald. Emtree.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

17th January 1941

unable to fully understand their parents, who have but a very limited knowledge of English. The parents, on the other hand, become severely handicapped to exercise a proper parental discipline over their children. Thus, with the passing away of the adequate medium of common tongue between parents and children, not a few instances of the disorganization of the family are brought about. For this reason, in the present transitional stage, the teaching of Japanese to the children is necessary for the preservation of family ties.

Here we must enumerate some of the further results of teaching the children both English and Japanese. In the first place, the knowledge of both languages possessed by the children opens up an extensive field for the Canadianization work. The majority of the parents know very little of the manners and customs of this country, let alone the history and institutions. But when their children start attending public schools, the lessons that are taught there are carried into the home, and the knowledge of Canadian ideals and institutions that they acquire is gradually and unconsciously transmitted to their parents.

As is the case in every country, to know one or more foreign languages in addition to one's own is of great advantage. Especially in the field of commerce and in the furtherance of better understanding between nations, the knowledge of two or more languages is of immense service. Is it not for this reason that, in all the countries of the world, one or more foreign languages are included in the curricula of the secondary and higher educational institutions? At the present time the trade between Canada and Japan is increasing at an accelerating ratio, and in the field of education all sincere minded people throughout the world are directing their thoughts and energies to the cause of international understanding, amity and peace. In the light of these facts, we believe the teaching of Japanese to those who desire is justified.

The only institution in the city where a good command of Japanese may be acquired is the Japanese Language School. The admission to this school is not confined to the Japanese children only. Its door is wide open, and anybody who desires to learn the language is admitted, irrespective of race or nationality. In fact, there is at present one Canadian pupil enrolled in our school in the third year. The school is supported by small tuition fees from the parents of the children in attendance, and by contributions from those who are interested in the work of the school.

In teaching Japanese to the children, we are conscientiously avoiding anything that may interfere with or retard their espousal of Canadian ideals and loyalty. With this aim in view, we are at present engaged in the preparation of new text books, which will be especially adapted to the Japanese children here. The courses of instruction are strictly limited to reading, writing, dictation and composition in the Japanese language. The lessons are conducted after the regular school hours, from four to five, the total time not exceeding five hours in the week.

It is sometimes contended that the children are overtaxed by attending two schools, and that they are impairing their mental and physical health. In this regard I wish to quote two evidences which point to the contrary.

(1) In 1925 the Provincial Board of Education conducted the Intelligence Tests of the school children, and Dr. Sandiford, who was on the Committee, has said:

"The Canadian children of Japanese parentage are superior in their mental development to the children of any other race."

And, furthermore, the principal of the Strathcona School, where the most of Japanese children are attending, once said to me: "They are well in advance, both mentally and morally."

MAYOR'S OFFICE

CITY OF VANCOUVER

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JAN 17 1941
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

17th January 1941

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(2) Every year we conduct a physical examination of the pupils attending our school, under the supervision of Dr. Shimo Takahara, and compile data for purposes of comparison of the children here with the children in Japan. According to this comparison, the local Japanese children are decidedly superior in height, weight, breast and strength to the children of corresponding ages in Japan. This may be largely due to the food and the climate, but it shows that the children here are physically well developed.

The foregoing evidences seem to prove conclusively that the children, by attending the Japanese Language School after the regular school hours, are not retarded in their mental and physical development.

T. SATO.

VANCOUVER, B. C.
May, 1926.

ext week.

Japanese Segregation
appeal. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

CITY OF VANCOUVER

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RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JAN 17 1941
REFERRED TO
Spl. Cmttee.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

17th January 1941

Fred Howlett, Esq.,
City Clerk,
Vancouver.

Dear Sir: Registration of Japanese in B.C.

His Worship Mayor Cornett has instructed me to inform you that he has appointed the following Special Committee to draft a resolution expressing the views of the Council in connection with the registration of Japanese in British Columbia, for report to Council:

His Worship Mayor Cornett
Alderman C. Jones
Alderman Geo. Buscombe
Alderman H.D.Wilson.

Yours very truly,

E. A. Sutherland

Secretary to the Mayor

Japanese Registration
appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

OK

ENQUIRIES

REGISTRATION OF JAPANESE

In connection with the registration of Japanese in the Province of British Columbia, Alderman Wilson spoke in support of this measure. He suggested that the following proposals should be given consideration by the Council:

(a) The abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement" with respect to Japanese immigration.

(b) The abolition of Japanese Schools.

Moved by Ald. Wilson,
Seconded by Ald. Buscombe,

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to appoint a Special Committee to draft a resolution expressing the views of the Council in connection with the appointment by the Federal Government of a Commission to undertake the registration of Japanese in British Columbia; for report to Council.

Carried.

A.C. re Registration of Japanese
The Mayor
Ald. Wilson
Jones
Buscombe
Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1941 @ 9.30 a.m.

Japanese Registration
appd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

on Thursday, April 17 at 9.30 am

Re Text Books Used in the Japanese School of Languages

With reference to the letter of April 15th sent to Mr. T. Sato requesting copies of text books at present used in the Japanese Language Schools and also of those which were submitted at the meeting of the Special Committee on January 24th last, B. H. W. telephoned Mr. Sato, but was unable to follow his remarks owing to his limited knowledge of English. He stated, however, that he had sent in a letter replying to the enquiry.

This letter has not yet come to hand, and B. H. W. will telephone Mr. Sato tomorrow unless his reply has been received in the meantime.

City Clerk's Office,
April 17, 1941.

Apl 18 Ald. Jones brought in a parcel of text books at present in use, which Mr. Sato left with him. The text books previously used are promised for early next week.

Apl 22. Ald Jones handed over parcel of text books (12) These were in use when submitted to the Committee on Jan 24, 1941 and are to be returned to Mr Hugachi when done with

(Jas Mr Hugachi) a further

These 2 parcels are in Cabinet 4490 - bottom drawer

Approved by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

January 16, 1941.

His Worship,
Mayor J. W. Cornett,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

It is with deep regret that we have read press reports of the discussion last Monday in the City Council upon the question of Japanese language schools. If we may judge from the press articles, there would seem to be a very great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation in regard to these institutions, their nature and their work. It is with the hope of correcting the more evident misconceptions and thus clarifying the situation that we address this letter to you.

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Secondly, the schools are purely optional. No child is compelled to attend classes.

again at the call of the Chair.

Japanese Language School question
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Thirdly, although we employ the text books which are in current use in Japan, our curriculum is quite different and apart from the one taught in Japan, Manchuria, Formosa or Korea. Our schools were founded in the first place to impart merely the rudiments of the language to the Japanese Canadian children, namely reading, writing, oral work and composition. In spite of this limited objective, our experience has shown that only one hour--from four to five in the afternoon after regular Public School hours, five days a week--is often not sufficient for pupils to acquire a firm grasp of the language.

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Lastly, I wish to stress above everything else that our institutions are NOT Japanese in spirit. The aim of our schools is and has been since the inception of the first school in 1906 to inculcate fine and true Canadian citizenship among our pupils. It has been our fundamental belief that since the Nisei, that is to say Canadians of Japanese parentage, are born in Canada, have made this country their own home and will seek their future here, the primary aim of their education should be to assist them as good citizens in contributing to the development of Canada.

I am enclosing a pamphlet on this very question, which I wrote in 1926. The intervening period of fourteen years has only served to deepen my conviction that the cardinal principle underlying the education of Canadian-born Japanese must be a growth in their understanding and appreciation of Canadian citizenship. I am happy to state that all during that time our teachers have given me their fullest co-operation and have done remarkably well in imparting to their pupils a knowledge that has helped the realization of that principle. You may find it of interest to compare the pamphlet with the one released last year by the B. C. Japanese Language School Association, a copy of which I am also enclosing.

At all events, we are quite desirous of co-operating with the City Council in any and every way, as we have been doing in the past with Public School authorities, to remove all possible sources of friction or misunderstanding. We would also welcome a visit from any and every member of the Council to see our schools for themselves.

I sincerely do hope that our future relationships may go on from here on the basis of friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation, befitting the new year and worthy of the democratic tradition of this Dominion of ours.

Yours respectfully,

Tsutae Sato

Secretary,
B. C. Japanese Language School
Association.
Principal,
Vancouver Japanese Language
School.

TS/YH
Encl. 2.

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

Pursuant to the [illegible] of the Committee [illegible]ith representatives [illegible]n information on [illegible]e residents of the

[illegible] Worship Mayor J.W. [illegible] Wilson.
[illegible]mity:
[illegible] Higashi (on the [illegible]ecretary of the [illegible]ation), K. Shimizu, [illegible]shiwara.

[illegible]1941, from Mr. T. [illegible]475 Alexander Street, [illegible]ad, and copies were [illegible]n this report were based [illegible]r.

[illegible]ittee addressed a [illegible]ntatives, whose [illegible]knowledge of the [illegible]nly to questions [illegible]uestions directed [illegible]y fluent English

[illegible]f the questions asked [illegible]sentatives.

[illegible] Officer be instructed [illegible]ich the attendance at [illegible] may have upon the [illegible]ee.

[illegible]uested to forward a [illegible]filed by him when [illegible] Japanese Language [illegible]y of the By-laws.

[illegible] adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

15 M

CITY OF VANCOUVER

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

Jan.21,1941

C O P Y

CITY CLERK:
Dear Sir:

A meeting of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE re JAPANESE REGISTRATION

RE:

Will be held on Friday, January 24, 1941

At 9.30 a. m.

In No.2 Committee Room

Sent To:-
Ald.Jones (Ch'man)
Ald.Wilson
Ald.Buscombe
His Worship
LETTER:
T. Sato

City Comptroller,
City Clerk.

Yours faithfully,

CITY CLERK

Japanese Registration
Appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

COPY

January 21, 1941.

Tsutae Sato, Esq.,
Secretary, B.C. Language
School Association,
475 Alexander Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to invite your attendance at a meeting of the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of Japanese Registration, to be held in No. 2 Committee Room, 3rd Floor, City Hall, on Friday next, the 24th instant, at 9.30 a. m.

Yours faithfully,

CITY CLERK.

BHW:MH

Japanese Registration
appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MINUTES

January 24, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of January 21st last, the Committee met with representatives of the Japanese Community in order to obtain information on various matters with respect to the Japanese residents of the City.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.
Representing the Japanese Community:
Messrs. Tsutae Sato, Yoshimitsu Higashi (on the staff of "New Canadian", and secretary of the Japanese Language School Association), K. Shimizu, and Sadyoshi Hoki; and Dr. M. Ishiwara.

A letter, dated January 16th, 1941, from Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School at 475 Alexander Street, addressed to His Worship the Mayor, was read, and copies were circulated, and the questions which follow in this report were based largely on the statements made in the letter.

The various members of the Committee addressed a number of questions to the Japanese representatives, whose principal spokesman was Mr. Higashi, whose knowledge of the English language enabled him to reply not only to questions addressed direct to him, but also to many questions directed to Mr. Sato, as that gentleman is not a very fluent English speaker.

Attached hereto is tabulation of the questions asked and the replies given by the Japanese representatives.

RESOLVED that the Medical Health Officer be instructed to investigate the question of the effect which the attendance at the classes in the Japanese Language School may have upon the children; for the information of the Committee.

RESOLVED that Mr. T. Sato be requested to forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by him when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Japanese Registration appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

1941.

Japanese Registration
apprd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

Report with respect to a meeting held on January 24th, 1941, of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration and Japanese residents of the City of Vancouver, containing the questions asked by various members of the Special Committee, and the replies and comments made by the representatives of the Japanese Community. The bulk of the replies were made by Mr. Yoshimitsu Higashi, who was the general spokesman for the Delegation.

City Clerk's Office,
January 24th, 1941.

Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's School?

A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child from the same family. The fee is paid by the parents and is compulsory for every child attending.

Q. How many teachers at Mr. Sato's school?

A. Thirteen teachers, including Mr. Sato. There are 960 pupils. Total taxes are $360.00 per annum, which is with respect to the old building and the new one.
The pupils buy their own textbooks. They cost about 15¢ each and there are two books for each grade. There are 12 grades: viz. 8 primary and 4 higher grades. Upon completing 8 years and receiving their diploma, most students stop taking the courses. Pupils enter school at the age of 7. About 80 graduate each year, and about 40 attend secondary courses. About 12 to 15 finish the high school standard.
The textbooks used in the schools are printed in Japan as there are no facilities for printing them here. We use the same books as are used in schools in Japan. We do not cover all the ground in the books as school time is limited to one hour per day, from four to five p.m. Certain parts are left out because they are not applicable to Canada, or because they are too difficult.
The Japanese Language Association are preparing books more suitable for use among the Japanese here that will fit in with Canadian institutions. The children want books that have a Canadian environment.

Q. Is any financial assistance given to the schools from Japan? How can the large families in the lower income brackets afford to pay the tuition fees, and how can the schools be maintained from the small tuition fees which they receive?

A. The school funds receive voluntary donations, besides which each school has a Maintenance Association. Most of the teachers have other occupations and only devote one hour per day to school work.

Q. Is it fair that this situation has developed? These children attend City schools at an average cost of about $80.00 each. In a Japanese rooming house which was burnt two or three years ago, the taxes paid to the City were less than $50.00, yet in that dwelling were 14 children attending school.

A. The teaching of the Japanese language is an asset (1) in the relations between the older Japanese and the younger people;(2) an economic asset, as Japanese find it very difficult to obtain employment with English-speaking employers and therefore find it necessary to speak Japanese fluently.

Q. Is it not far better to teach the parents English than teach Japanese to the children?

A. English is a difficult language for the older Japanese to learn. It would be equally difficult for an adult Occidental to learn Japanese.

Q. In British Columbia a difficulty relative to assimilation of Canadian born Japanese arises in such situations as the following: Half-way through a conversation between Japanese and White fishermen, the Japanese break off to talk among themselves in the Japanese tongue and the White people do not know what is going on. Why should that be necessary?

A. We cannot pass an opinion on that.

Q. At a joint meeting of Japanese and Occidentals, the larger part of the meeting is held in Japanese, which is the greatest drawback!

(over)

A. That is because many of the people there are the older Japanese who do not understand English properly and therefore express themselves in Japanese; but at meetings of Church groups and Japanese-Canadian citizen groups the meetings are invariably conducted in English.

Q. Among Japanese in Haney and Maple Ridge districts they suddenly start talking in Japanese and white people cannot follow them. What do you say as to that?

A. The English language is becoming more and more the medium for speaking and writing.

Mr. Higashi, who answered this question, said that he regretted he had not learnt more of the Japanese language because he had a difficulty in conversing with the older people.

Q. A year or two ago some Japanese fishermen moved their craft into the restricted area of the Seaplane Harbour, Vancouver Airport. When remonstrated with, they apparently did not understand what was said.

A. According to a press report in the "Province", there was engine trouble and the boat stalled.

Q. Can you assure the Committee that no assistance in any way, directly or indirectly, is received from the Japanese Government so far as schools are concerned?

A. No assistance whatever. As a matter of fact the letter (from Mr. Sato) shows that each year a financial statement is submitted to Victoria.

Q. Are you or are you not receiving any assistance either directly or indirectly from the Japanese Government or any source connected with the Japanese Government?

A. Absolutely no.

Q. Is the attendance at Japanese schools purely optional?

A. Some parents do not send their children to Japanese schools. Sixty to seventy percent of Japanese children of school age do attend Japanese schools. The other thirty to forty per cent pick up some Japanese. A larger percentage cannot write Japanese or read the Japanese newspaper. They read English news in the daily press and those parts of the Japanese newspapers which are printed in English.

Q. What about the appointment of school trustees?

A. Trustees are appointed by the Japanese Language School Maintenance Association, composed of children's parents, at the annual general meeting. Only members of the Association have voting power.

Q. Does any body in Japan receive any reports re the activities of the school in any way?

A. No; and we make none to the consul.

Q. Questions were asked regarding a number of text books printed in the Japanese language, which were produced by Mr. Sato.
In reply to questions by the Committee, the following information was given:
Regarding the page containing the Rising Sun on the one side and the Japanese flag on the other, the reply was that these pages are crossed out in the text book as it

is a lesson which is not taught.
On being shown a picture of Admiral Togo, the reply was that the teachers pass that over.
In reply to a suggestion that the submarine, aircraft carrier, etc., shown in the text-books would build up a feeling of pride in Japanese achievements, the reply was -- "Mr. Sato teaches Canadian ideals."

Q. There is a thread of militarism running through all the text-books.

A. That fear is absolutely groundless.

Q. Are you prepared to admit that the text-book as now used is not the most suitable textbook to be used in Canada for the teaching of children whom you hope will eventually make good Canadians? Are you quite agreed on that?

A. Yes.

Q. Has any recent effort been made to change the method of teaching or the policy of the school in any way to make it more in keeping with Canadian idealism?

A. Yes. It is incorporated in the principles of the teaching of the Canadian Japanese Language School Association.

Q. (To Mr. Sato) When you took over the school, were not certain recommendations made by your predecessor for a change in the curriculum of the school? Did Mr. Kaburagi not suggest that steps be taken to pay more attention to Canadian idealism than to Japanese national idealism? Did you get any such request or was any such suggestion made to the Board of Trustees at that time to change the whole set-up of the cultural side of school instruction?

A. (By Mr. Higashi, on behalf of Mr. Sato) There was no particular recommendation made to him to change the policy. There was nothing to be changed from the standard policy, which has been to foster Canadianism. Mr. Sato has been endeavouring to inculcate that for 25 years.

Q. About 20 years ago some steps were taken by your board to have new textbooks?

A. That was in 1924.

Q. In 1924 you were going to take steps to change things and these changes were not made.

A. There were insufficient Japanese at that time and not enough schools in the province and the financing of this matter could not be met and the attempt fell through; but now there are larger schools and it is felt that it can be done this time but it will take quite a while for the revision to be completed.

Q. Did Mr. Kaburagi make any direct recommendations at that time to the board governing the Japanese schools here for any change in the Japanese school set-up?

A. (Mr. Sato) Twenty-five years ago when I came here I insisted on the teaching of Canadianism. We do teach Canadian ideals. No, I did not meet Mr. Kaburagi.

(At this point Dr. Ishiwara remarked that Mr. Kaburagi, who was his brother-in-law, went to Japan after working in the Vancouver Japanese School for about 35 years, and died about fifteen years ago.)

Q. Mr. Kaburagi founded the school system?

A. Yes.

Q. The Chairman remarked that he knew Mr. Kaburagi very well indeed and was aware what transpired with regard to these matters.

A. It should be written in the old school records.

Q. Is there a paper in the Japanese language published here?

A. Yes, but the type is different. They can handle small printing jobs. There are three Japanese newspapers published here.

Q. Is the same system of education used in Japanese schools in other parts of the province?

A. These other schools do not come under Mr. Sato's control. For the most part the text books are the same. The main curriculum is reading, writing, etc.

Q. In textbooks a large percentage of Japanese militarism is involved and Japanese imperialism. When the Prince from Japan came here on his way to the Coronation, many people commented on the manner in which Japanese children took part in that ceremony. There was a parade and they evidenced unusual respect for the Prince.

A. I did not witness that spectacle. I think that any respect shown was natural as the Prince came from the country of their parents.

Q. I believe that many of the children got down on their knees in the Japanese fashion. Our own children would have stood on the side and would have watched and probably cheered too.

A. If Roosevelt came here we would give him a hearty welcome. Equally so, the prince was famous in Japan and was welcomed in the Japanese way. When King George came here we gave him a hearty welcome.

Q. Evidently the children are getting those ideas of Japanese loyalty from somewhere.

A. That was just the Japanese way of showing respect for the prince. I was more interested in the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth. I look on them as my king and queen. When Their Majesties came here the loyalty and true devotion shown by the young Japanese people was more than that shown to the Prince.

Q. The main object of the schools is to teach the Japanese language. In the Japanese language textbooks it would be possible to have pictures of British warships.

A. In the proposed new textbook Canadian scenes would be depicted. The prime purpose of these textbooks is to teach the mechanics of the language.

Q. Can you give the Committee an assurance that the textbooks, as revised, would be compiled from a language standpoint, and that they would not have any national inferential influence in any way?

A. We would be pleased to show a copy of the new textbook to you.

Q. (to Dr. Ishiwara, who is Chairman of the Whole Board) From the health standpoint, what is the effect of this school attendance five days a week on the children? I believe that they have some additional tuition in the summer.

A. In reply, Dr. Ishiwara produced some graphs showing the height and weight of local Japanese children of various ages compared with Japanese children in Japan of similar ages, indicating a comparison favourable to the children domiciled in Vancouver.

Mr. Sato was requested to forward a copy of the Articles of Registration of the Japanese Language School under the "Benevolent Societies Act", and he promised that this would be done.

With reference to the passage in Mr. Sato's letter reading, "The aim of our schools is and has been since the inception of the first school in 1906 to inculcate fine and true Canadian citizenship among our pupils," the Chairman stated that he was satisfied from first hand knowledge that there may have been a great trend along these lines in the early days of the school in Vancouver, but that he was somewhat of the opinion during the past number of years that that tendency has not been as closely adhered to as in the early days of the school. That matter might possibly be overcome if the proposed new textbook were adapted and used, and if an assurance could be given to the Committee and others interested in the subject that the militaristic and nationalistic traits running through these school books was being definitely eliminated.

A. Yes.

Q. Reference was made to a conflict of opinion between the Canadian born Japanese as to the authoritative control of the older element of Japanese in this community, and it was stated that the control of thought and the trend of opinion among the local Japanese is still held by the older Japanese citizens; and it was suggested that if there is to be any hope of development towards the real Canadianism, and if that is to be brought about by the younger generation of Japanese, the national influence of the older Japanese who are in the background of the whole thing must be broken down somewhere.

A. I think that it is quite natural that the older group of any nation has a dominant control over the younger people, but now that the younger people are definitely here to stay they are taking their share in "running the community".

Q. It was stated that the greater proportion of the contents of the three Japanese papers circulated in the city is presented in the Japanese language, and the question was asked: Is there any reason why there should be as large a portion of these newspapers printed in the Japanese language as was the case thirty years ago? Should not the trend have been to print in the English language?

A. The biggest paper, the Continental Daily News, has an English section, and there is an all-English Japanese publication which has become more or less the recognised leader in Nisei circles. It is more and more the young people who are taking it over. The Canadianising of the Japanese becomes more noticeable as these young people grow up.

Japanese Registration Act appeal by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

January 24, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of January 21st last, the Committee met with representatives of the Japanese Community in order to obtain information on various matters with respect to the Japanese residents of the City.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.
Representing the Japanese Community:
Messrs. Tsutae Sato, Yoshimitsu Higashi (on the staff of "New Canadian", and secretary of the Japanese Language School Association), K. Shimizu, and Sadyoshi Hoki; and Dr. M. Ishiwara.

A letter, dated January 16th, 1941, from Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School at 475 Alexander Street, addressed to His Worship the Mayor, was read, and copies were circulated, and the questions which follow in this report were based largely on the statements made in the letter.

The various members of the Committee addressed a number of questions to the Japanese representatives, whose principal spokesman was Mr. Higashi, whose knowledge of the English language enabled him to reply not only to questions addressed direct to him, but also to many questions directed to Mr. Sato, as that gentleman is not a very fluent English speaker.

Attached hereto is tabulation of the questions asked and the replies given by the Japanese representatives.

RESOLVED that the Medical Health Officer be instructed to investigate the question of the effect which the attendance at the classes in the Japanese Language School may have upon the children; for the information of the Committee.

RESOLVED that Mr. T. Sato be requested to forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by him when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Japanese Registration
Appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

Report with respect to a meeting held on January 24th, 1941, of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration and Japanese residents of the City of Vancouver, containing the questions asked by various members of the Special Committee, and the replies and comments made by the representatives of the Japanese Community. The bulk of the replies were made by Mr. Yoshimitsu Higashi, who was the general spokesman for the Delegation.

City Clerk's Office,
January 24th, 1941.

Appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

#1 - #15 - Submitted to the Special Committee

CITY OF VANCOUVER

HEALTH OFFICE

CITY HALL

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
FEB 7 1941
REFERRED TO
Spec Cttee

Feb. 6th, 1941.

Fred. Howlett, Esq.,
City Clerk,
City Hall, City.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Japanese Registration

On the 30th ultimo, you wrote requesting information on the effect which the attendance at the classes in the Japanese Language School may have upon the children.

For your information, I attach copy of a report submitted to me by Dr. White, our Director of School Health Services. Dr. White has had long experience and speaks with authority.

Trusting this will give you the information required, I am,

Yours very truly,

Stewart Murray

EM. MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

Japanese Registration
Approved by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

3 Copies made.
May 2nd/41 H.W.

2 copies for Dr. Shofuna.

G THE HEALTH SERVICES OF
AND SCHOOL BOARDS OF
TY OF VANCOUVER.
MUNICIPALITY OF BURNABY.
CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER.
MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER.
MUNICIPALITY OF RICHMOND.
ALSO
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY AREA.
DISTRICT LOT 172.

TELEPHONE FAIRMONT 2711

METROPOLITAN HEALTH COMMITTEE

STEWART MURRAY
M.D., D.P.H.
SENIOR MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
CITY HALL
VANCOUVER, B.C.

COPY

February 3rd, 1941.

Dr. Stewart Murray,
Senior Medical Health Officer,
Metropolitan Health Committee.

Dear Doctor Murray:-

Re: Japanese Schools

The matter of the detrimental effect on children attending all foreign language schools, in addition to the attendance at the regular schools has been the subject of discussion by members of the teaching as well as the medical and nursing staffs for many years.

It is recognized that the regular day's work at school combined with the usual amount of home work is all that most children can accomplish without detriment to their health. The tendency has been to reduce the amount of home work in order that children may have the desired amount of out door recreation and get to bed at the proper time. Lack of sleep is one of our greatest health problems. When in addition to this regular work the child is required to spend another session in school in the evening his chances for recreation, sleep and rest of the eyes are much curtailed.

Daily observation of these children for many years has convinced health workers that in general they are suffering from over-strain as shown by the appearance of fatigue and by irritable action of the heart.

Height and weight tables by themselves are no longer taken so seriously in estimating the physical condition of children in general as many children are naturally tall and slim and others the reverse.

To compare children of Japanese parentage born and brought up in this country with those of Japan is useless as conditions of living, especially those respecting food and rest are so different even in times of peace.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Harold White"

HW:MDH

Director, School Health Services.

Japanese registration opposed by the Mayor. Jan. 17. 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

Chairman

Mayor - 2 copies to Ahrgama

METROPOLITAN HEALTH COMMITTEE

Administrative Offices
City Hall
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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(Signed) "Harold White"

Director, School Health Services.

(over)

Japanese Registration
Appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

i Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration

May 5 Copy to Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration was held on Friday, May 2nd, 1941, at 10.05 a.m.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.

Also Present:
The Corporation Counsel and the Medical Health Officer.

Representing the Japanese residents:
Sato (Principal, Japanese Language
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. Ed. C. Banno, and

Copies of Minutes
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Mr. T. K. Shoyama addressed the Committee and referred to difficulties encountered by him in securing employment due to his very limited knowledge of the Japanese language.

During the proceedings, several questions were asked of the Japanese representatives, and these were answered in detail.

The following matters were considered, and Mr. Sato promised to express in writing his undertaking to put these into effect:

1. To guarantee that in future the text books used in the Japanese Language Schools shall be those at present in use as produced to the Committee this day, and that the text books previously in use be absolutely withdrawn.

2. To make arrangements whereby the Japanese School Association will undertake to supervise the dental and medical care of Japanese school children. It is understood that all prospective pupils would be examined as proposed before entering school.

(Over)

approved by the Mayor Jan. 17.

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A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration

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Representing the Japanese residents:
Mr. Tsutae Sato (Principal, Japanese Language School), Dr. Harold H. Shimokura, Dr. M. Uchida, Mr. Thomas K. Shoyama, Dr. Ed. C. Banno, and Mr. Kunio Shimizu.

The Committee discussed the question of text books in use in Japanese Schools at present, which books had been amended since the meeting of the Committee on January 24th last, when the text books then in use were submitted.

A communication dated April 29th, from Mr. T. Sato, addressed to the Chairman, was read, dealing with the place filled by the Japanese Language Schools in the community, and stressing the importance of a knowledge by the Canadian-born Japanese of the Japanese language.

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(Over)

approved by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

In reply to a question put by the Chairman, Mr. Sato stated that he would have no objection to a member of the Vancouver Board of School Trustees sitting in with his Committee.

The Chairman stated that the Committee desired to retain the new text books, but would have no objection to returning the books formerly in use.

The Committee then adjourned.

Approved by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration was held on Tuesday, April 15th, 1941, at 2.55 p.m.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), Alderman Wilson and Alderman Buscombe.

1. Re Particulars Requested re Japanese School of Languages

The following communication from T. Sato, Principal, Japanese School of Languages, was submitted:

"April 5, 1941.

"I have the pleasure in sending you enclosed a certified copy of each of the following documents:

(1) the registration of the "VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION" at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in December, 1912.

(2) The change of the name of the Association to its present one in 1920.

(3) the By-Laws of the Association as at March 7, 1941.

As we would like to keep these copies ourselves for future reference, would you be so kind as to return them to us after you have finished with them?

In regard to the copies of the text books which you requested I regret to say that there are none extant. The revised edition of the old texts are at present being used in the classes. If you wish to secure copies of the revised edition you may obtain them from the S. Uchida Stationers at 347 Powell Street."

Wrote to Mr. Sato April 15

RESOLVED that Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School of Languages, be requested to file with the City Clerk copies of the textbooks now used in the Japanese Language Schools and also of the textbooks as submitted at the meeting with the Committee on January 24th last.

Appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

Re Health Conditions in Japanese Language Schools

The following report by Dr. H. White, Director, School Health Services, was submitted:

"February 3, 1941.

"The matter of the detrimental effect on children attending all foreign language schools, in addition to the attendance at the regular schools has been the subject of discussion by members of the teaching as well as the medical and nursing staffs for many years.

It is recognized that the regular day's work at school combined with the usual amount of home work is all that most children can accomplish without detriment to their health. The tendency has been to reduce the amount of home work in order that children may have the desired amount of out door recreation and get to bed at the proper time. Lack of sleep is one of our greatest helath problems. When in addition to this regular work the child is required to spend another session in school in the evening his chances for recreation, sleep and rest of the eyes are much curtailed.

Daily observation of these children for many years has convinced health workers that in general they are suffering from over-strain as shown by the appearance of fatigue and by irritable action of the heart.

Height and weight tables by themselves are no longer taken so seriously in estimating the physical condition of children in general as many children are naturally tall and slim and others the reverse.

To compare children of Japanese parentage born and brought up in this country with those of Japan is useless as conditions of living, especially those respecting food and rest are so different even in times of peace."

RESOLVED that this communication be received and dealt with by the Committee when preparing its report to Council.

The Committee then adjourned.

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To compare children of Japanese parentage born and brought up in this country with those of Japan is useless as conditions of living, especially those respecting food and rest are so different even in times of peace."

RESOLVED that this communication be received and dealt with by the Committee when preparing its report to Council.

The Committee then adjourned.

appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

MINUTES

January 21st, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

The Special Committee re Japanese Registration met on Tuesday, January 21st, 1941, at 9.40 a.m.

Present: His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe, Jones and Wilson.

Alderman Jones was appointed Chairman.

Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School at 475 Alexander Street, addressed the Committee with regard to the operations of the school, its curriculum, organization and policy.

The Committee had only a limited amount of time at its disposal, and it was arranged that a further meeting be held on Friday, January 24th, at 9.30 a.m. The Chairman requested Mr. Sato to prepare certain information, to be available at the meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

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(Over)

...pted by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

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The Committee then adjourned.

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(Over)

appd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

i Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration

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RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration was held on Friday, May 2nd, 1941, at 10.05 a.m.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.

Also Present:
The Corporation Counsel and the Medical Health Officer.
Representing the Japanese residents:
Mr. Teutao Sato (Principal, Japanese Language School), Dr. Harold H. Shimokura, Dr. M. Uchida, Mr. Thomas K. Shoyama, Dr. Ed. C. Banno, and Mr. Kunio Shimizu.

The Committee discussed the question of text books in use in Japanese Schools at present, which books had been amended since the meeting of the Committee on January 24th last, when the text books then in use were submitted.

A communication dated April 29th, from Mr. T. Sato, addressed to the Chairman, was read, dealing with the place filled by the Japanese Language Schools in the community, and stressing the importance of a knowledge by the Canadian-born Japanese of the Japanese language.

Mr. T. K. Shoyama addressed the Committee and referred to difficulties encountered by him in securing employment due to his very limited knowledge of the Japanese language.

During the proceedings, several questions were asked of the Japanese representatives, and these were answered in detail.

The following matters were considered, and Mr. Sato promised to express in writing his undertaking to put these into effect:

1. To guarantee that in future the text books used in the Japanese Language Schools shall be those at present in use as produced to the Committee this day, and that the text books previously in use be absolutely withdrawn.

2. To make arrangements whereby the Japanese School Association will undertake to supervise the dental and medical care of Japanese school children. It is understood that all prospective pupils would be examined as proposed before entering school.

(Over)

appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

In reply to a question put by the Chairman, Mr. Sato stated that he would have no objection to a member of the Vancouver Board of School Trustees sitting in with his Committee.

The Chairman stated that the Committee desired to retain the new text books, but would have no objection to returning the books formerly in use.

The Committee then adjourned.

appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration was held on Tuesday, April 15th, 1941, at 2.55 p.m.

C.C.7 M

CITY OF VANCOUVER

RESOLUTION FORM

Moved by Alderman

Seconded by Alderman

That Attendance at meeting

Japanese residents present at meeting of Civic Committee, May 2nd 1941

6. Dr. Harold H. Shimokura
Dr. M. Uchida
Thomas K. Shoyama — Editor, New Canadian, 500 Powell St.
Dr. Ed. C. Banno
Tsutae Sato.
Kunio Shimizu

(1 doubt)

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appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Chairman

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration was held on Tuesday, April 15th, 1941, at 2.55 p.m.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), Alderman Wilson and Alderman Buscombe.

1. Re Particulars Requested re Japanese School of Languages

The following communication from T. Sato, Principal, Japanese School of Languages, was submitted:

"April 5, 1941.

"I have the pleasure in sending you enclosed a certified copy of each of the following documents:

(1) the registration of the "VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO GAKKO (Japanese School of Languages) MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION" at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in December, 1912.

(2) The change of the name of the Association to its present one in 1920.

(3) the By-Laws of the Association as at March 7, 1941.

As we would like to keep these copies ourselves for future reference, would you be so kind as to return them to us after you have finished with them?

In regard to the copies of the text books which you requested I regret to say that there are none extant. The revised edition of the old texts are at present being used in the classes. If you wish to secure copies of the revised edition you may obtain them from the S. Uchida Stationers at 347 Powell Street."

RESOLVED that Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School of Languages, be requested to file with the City Clerk copies of the textbooks now used in the Japanese Language Schools and also of the textbooks as submitted at the meeting with the Committee on January 24th last.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

apprd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

2. Re Health Conditions in Japanese Language Schools

The following report by Dr. H. White, Director, School Health Services, was submitted:

"February 3, 1941.

"The matter of the detrimental effect on children attending all foreign language schools, in addition to the attendance at the regular schools has been the subject of discussion by members of the teaching as well as the medical and nursing staffs for many years.

It is recognized that the regular day's work at school combined with the usual amount of home work is all that most children can accomplish without detriment to their health. The tendency has been to reduce the amount of home work in order that children may have the desired amount of out door recreation and get to bed at the proper time. Lack of sleep is one of our greatest helath problems. When in addition to this regular work the child is required to spend another session in school in the evening his chances for recreation, sleep and rest of the eyes are much curtailed.

Daily observation of these children for many years has convinced health workers that in general they are suffering from over-strain as shown by the appearance of fatigue and by irritable action of the heart.

Height and weight tables by themselves are no longer taken so seriously in estimating the physical condition of children in general as many children are naturally tall and slim and others the reverse.

To compare children of Japanese parentage born and brought up in this country with those of Japan is useless as conditions of living, especially those respecting food and rest are so different even in times of peace."

RESOLVED that this communication be received and dealt with by the Committee when preparing its report to Council.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Chairman

January 24, 1941

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of January 21st last, the Committee met with representatives of the Japanese Community in order to obtain information on various matters with respect to the Japanese residents of the City.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.
Representing the Japanese Community:
Messrs. Tsutae Sato, Yoshimitsu Higashi (on the staff of "New Canadian", and secretary of the Japanese Language School Association), K. Shimizu, and Sadyoshi Hoki; and Dr. M. Ishiwara.

A letter, dated January 16th, 1941, from Mr. T. Sato, Principal of the Japanese School at 475 Alexander Street, addressed to His Worship the Mayor, was read, and copies were circulated, and the questions which follow in this report were based largely on the statements made in the letter.

The various members of the Committee addressed a number of questions to the Japanese representatives, whose principal spokesman was Mr. Higashi, whose knowledge of the English language enabled him to reply not only to questions addressed direct to him, but also to many questions directed to Mr. Sato, as that gentleman is not a very fluent English speaker.

Attached hereto is tabulation of the questions asked and the replies given by the Japanese representatives.

RESOLVED that the Medical Health Officer be instructed to investigate the question of the effect which the attendance at the classes in the Japanese Language School may have upon the children; for the information of the Committee.

RESOLVED that Mr. T. Sato be requested to forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by him when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

Appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION.

Report with respect to a meeting held on January 24th, 1941, of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration and Japanese residents of the City of Vancouver, containing the questions asked by various members of the Special Committee, and the replies and comments made by the representatives of the Japanese Community. The bulk of the replies were made by Mr. Yoshimitsu Higashi, who was the general spokesman for the Delegation.

City Clerk's Office,
January 24th, 1941.

appvd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

A meeting of the Special Committee re Japanese Registration was held on Friday, May 2nd, 1941, at 10.05 a.m.

Present: Alderman Jones (Chairman), His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett, Aldermen Buscombe and Wilson.

Also Present:
The Corporation Counsel and the Medical Health Officer.
Representing the Japanese residents:
Mr. Tsutae Sato (Principal, Japanese Language School), Dr. Harold H. Shimokura, Dr. M. Uchida, Mr. Thomas K. Shoyama, Dr. Ed. C. Banno, and Mr. Kunio Shimizu.

The Committee discussed the question of text books in use in Japanese Schools at present, which books had been amended since the meeting of the Committee on January 24th last, when the text books then in use were submitted.

A communication dated April 29th, from Mr. T. Sato, addressed to the Chairman, was read, dealing with the place filled by the Japanese Language Schools in the community, and stressing the importance of a knowledge by the Canadian-born Japanese of the Japanese language.

Mr. T. K. Shoyama addressed the Committee and referred to difficulties encountered by him in securing employment due to his very limited knowledge of the Japanese language.

During the proceedings, several questions were asked of the Japanese representatives, and these were answered in detail.

The following matters were considered, and Mr. Sato promised to express in writing his undertaking to put these into effect:

1. To guarantee that in future the text books used in the Japanese Language Schools shall be those at present in use as produced to the Committee this day, and that the text books previously in use be absolutely withdrawn.

2. To make arrangements whereby the Japanese School Association will undertake to supervise the dental and medical care of Japanese school children. It is understood that all prospective pupils would be examined as proposed before entering school.

(Over)

Notes re
C re Japanese Registration

In reply to a question put by the Chairman, Mr. Sato stated that he would have no objection to a member of the Vancouver Board of School Trustees sitting in with his Committee.

The Chairman stated that the Committee desired to retain the new text books, but would have no objection to returning the books formerly in use.

The Committee then adjourned.

1941

appld. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

Notes for

S.C. Defence Regulations

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

May 3rd, 1941.

Thomas K. Shoyama, Esq.,
Editor, New Canadian,
500 Powell Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request, I have pleasure in enclosing two copies of the report of Dr. Harold White, Director of School Health Services, dated February 3rd, 1941, with respect to the effect of attendence in Japanese Language Schools upon the Japanese children involved.

Yours very truly,

City Clerk.

HW:W
Encls.-2

ENQUIRIES

Alderman Wilson enquired as to license fees paid by Japanese Language Schools, and was answered by the License Inspector who pointed out that the fee of $5.00 payable by these schools is the same as that paid by all other private schools in the city.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Re request of Canadian Airways Limited for Improvement to Hangar Facilities at the Seaplane Harbour.

Alderman Wilson reported verbally with respect to the above-noted matter, which has been given consideration by the Special Airport Committee.

Moved by Ald. Wilson,
Seconded by Ald. Bennett,

WHEREAS the Special Committee appointed to deal with the request of Canadian Airways Limited for Improvement to Hangar Facilities at the Seaplane Harbour, decided that the proposal should be approved with some slight modifications, if the Special Committee on Capital Expenditure is willing to allocate the necessary fund,

and WHEREAS the Special Committee on Capital Expenditures is now prepared to make the necessary funds available,

and WHEREAS it is desirable that the matter be dealt with to-day rather than await the formal report of the Special Committee on this matter,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Seaplane Hangar at the Airport be leased to Canadian Airways Limited for a period of five years at a rental of $4,800.00 per annum payable monthly;

THAT a heating plant be installed and other alterations and painting carried out as recommended by the Airport Manager at an estimated cost of $4,993.00 as set out in his letter of March 19th, 1941;

THAT the City construct a Passenger Station at an estimated cost of $4,000.00 which will be leased to the Canadian Airways Limited at a rental of $600.00 per annum payable monthly and that certain repairs be carried out to the Seaplane Float and ramp at an estimated cost of $395.00; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that upon their approval by the Airport Manager and the City Solicitor, the necessary leases be executed by the Mayor and City Clerk and that the Special Committee comprising Aldermen Wilson and Bennett, the City Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel and the Airport Manager, be authorized to carry these proposals to completion.

-Carried.

MOTIONS

Re Leave of Absence for His Worship the Mayor and Appointment of Acting-Mayor.

Moved by Ald. Bennett,
Seconded by Ald. Corey,

That His Worship Mayor J.W. Cornett be excused from attending the meetings of the Council and of the Committees thereof from April 21st until April 26th, 1941, to enable him to attend the Fourth Annual Conference of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities to be held in Ottawa on April 22 to 24, 1941; and that Alderman George Buscombe be appointed as Acting-Mayor during the period of His Worship's absence.

-Carried.

appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

(1)

Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

CITY April 16, 1941 VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD, WEDNESDAY,

Charge Japan School Officials Refuse To Submit Textbooks

Refusal of Japanese language school officials to submit a copy of the text books before city council made an investigation into the school recently was reported to council by Ald. H. D. Wilson, Tuesday. A subsequent sub-committee decided to make a formal request that the books be submitted within a week, failing which the situation will be reported to council.

Ald. Wilson told council he understood that since the conference with the Japanese officials some weeks ago, when criticism was made of certain passages in the textbooks, the offending portions had been either obliterated or completely cut from the books.

He reminded council that at the conference a delegation of Canadian-born Japanese had admitted the passages referred to were not desirable for instruction to Canadian-born Nippon children.

'Refusal'

He had expected that copies of the books would have been left with the city so that comparison could be made with any amended textbooks issued to the pupils. But instead there had been "absolute refusal" of the officials to furnish copies of these books.

Later in his protest, Ald. Wilson said he had been amazed to read that, with the Provincial Department of Education assuming control of these language schools, it had renewed the licences for the Japanese school. He felt that the sub-committee should bring in its report as soon as possible on the situation and urge that the schools be abolished.

Ald. Charles Jones, chairman of the sub-committee, explained the committee had been waiting for certain information from the Japanese.

Advised

was discovered president of the Japanese language school at 475 Alexander, had submitted the institution's articles of incorporation as requested, but regretted his inability to provide copies of the old text books as they do not exist.

The sub-committee decided to make a further request for the books, and if no reply is forthcoming within a week to make a formal recommendation to the council. Ald. Jones is unable to see how the city can take steps to regulate the schools, however.

He points out that incorporation of the Vancouver Japanese School of Languages Maintenance Association under the Benevolent Societies Act permits the school to provide courses of instruction "in any subject which the association may see fit."

Ald. Jones warned his committee also that it would be criticized if it showed any discrimination against Japanese language schools compared with language schools of other nationalities.

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Copies of the original text books are necessary if the sub-

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Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

MAY URGE INVESTIGATION

PROVINCE. April 6 (1941)

Japanese Language Schools Termed Detriment To Health

A special City Council sub-committee may recommend Provincial Government intervention to safeguard Vancouver Japanese children against ill-effects of attending both regular schools and Nipponese language classes.

Dr. Harold White, director of school health services, reported on Tuesday to the detrimental effect on children's health entailed by dual studies.

"It is recognized that the regular day's work at school, combined with the usual amount of home work, is all that most children can accomplish without detriment to their health," he wrote.

"Daily observation of these children (those attending foreign language schools and ordinary classes) for many years has convinced health workers that in general they are suffering from over-strain.".

MAY ASK INVESTIGATION.

Following the sub-committee meeting, which adjourned for a week to endeavor to obtain copies of Japanese language school text books which Nipponese have promised to revise, Ald. Charles Jones, chairman, indicated it may be necessary to ask the government to investigate health aspects of the schools.

Ald. Jones' committee was called after Monday afternoon's regular council meeting, at which Ald. H. D. Wilson declared officials of Japanese schools had "absolutely refused" to furnish the city with copies of text books they use.

Ald. Wilson asserted Japanese had admitted at a previous meeting that the books were not desirable for instruction of Canadian-born Nipponese.

He demanded that the sub-committee submit its report as soon as possible, and that the council should take steps to abolish the schools.

Copies of the original text books are necessary if the sub-committee is to compare them with revised editions which have been promised, Ald. Wilson added.

Mayor Cornett ruled Ald. Wilson's remarks out of order and referred them to the sub-committee.

When the latter convened it was discovered that T. Sato, president of the Japanese language school at 475 Alexander, had submitted the institution's articles of incorporation as requested, but regretted his inability to provide copies of the old text books as they do not exist.

The sub-committee decided to make a further request for the books, and if no reply is forthcoming within a week to make a formal recommendation to the council. Ald. Jones is unable to see how the city can take steps to regulate the schools, however.

He points out that incorporation of the Vancouver Japanese School of Languages Maintenance Association under the Benevolent Societies Act permits the school to provide courses of instruction "in any subject which the association may see fit."

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Appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

(1)

Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

Re Text Books Used in the Japanese School of Languages

With reference to the letter of April 15th sent to Mr. T. Sato requesting copies of text books at present used in the Japanese Language Schools and also of those which were submitted at the meeting of the Special Committee on January 24th last, B. H. W. telephoned Mr. Sato, but was unable to follow his remarks owing to his limited knowledge of English. He stated, however, that he had sent in a letter replying to the enquiry.

This letter has not yet come to hand, and B. H. W. will telephone Mr. Sato tomorrow unless his reply has been received in the meantime.

City Clerk's Office,
April 17, 1941.

Apprd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

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Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

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INVESTIGATION OPENS

Japanese School Principal Asserts Loyalty to Dominion

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and will not do anything to harm the country."

chairman, will meet again at 9:30 a.m. Friday and that time will give officials of the Japanese schools an extensive "quiz".

Mr. Sato asserted he has been in Canada 25 years and when questioned by Ald. Halford W son admitted he has not yet b naturalized.

Mr. Sato was accompanied Dr. M. Ishiwara, chairman B. C. Japanese Language Association, and Y. member of the staff of "the Canadian".

The investigating was appointed by th last week to formulate tion, based on Ald. V mands that the Dor ernment be asked to "gentlemen's agreem migration of Japa law Japanese nat

QUIZ ON FRIDAY.

The committee, which appointed Ald. Charles Jones as

THE WEATHER

JANUARY 21, 1941.

Synopsis.

Pressure is low southwest of Vancouver Island and is abnormally high over the far north. The weather is fair and slightly colder throughout British Colum bia and it is moderately co the prairie provinces.

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City Clerk.

applrd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

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"PROVINCE"

Japanese Classes Are Investigated

VICTORIA, March 24.—(CP)—Hon. G. M. Weir, minister of education, said today investigation of applications for Japanese and other foreign language classes in the province has shown generally that they are quite in order.

Where there is any doubt temporary licenses are being granted, subject to withdrawal at any time.

Dr. Weir said teachings must be confined to objective instruction in the language concerned, and must not involve teaching of national aspirations or anything that might be construed as being subversive to the interests of Canada.

T. Sato, Esq.,
Principal,
475 Alexande
Vancouver, B

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BHW:W

January 30, 1941.

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Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

Wrote again Mch 3- also asked for copies of School Text books.

January 30, 1941.

T. Sato, Esq.,
Principal, Japanese Language School,
475 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the meeting of the Committee held in the City Hall on the 24th instant, attended by you, I should be glad if you would kindly forward a certified copy of the Declaration which was filed by you when making application for incorporation of the Japanese Language School under the Act, and also certified copy of the By-laws.

Since the above was dictated, I am in receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, enclosing certain printed information, but this is not sufficient information for the Committee, and I should feel obliged if you would comply with the above-noted request.

Yours very truly,

City Clerk.

BHW:W

appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

the taxes paid to the City were less than $50.00, yet in

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Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

RE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE RE JAPANESE REGISTRATION

On April 2nd, Mr. Higashi called at the City Clerk's Office, and produced certain documents which he stated were copies certified by the Provincial authorities.

With regard to the text books which were submitted by the Japanese representatives at the meeting of the Committee held on January 24th last, Mr. Higashi stated that the parts in the text books to which exception had been taken by the Committee had been removed.

B.H.W. returned to Mr. Higashi documents referred to and requested him to see that a letter was sent by him addressed to the City Clerk, explaining what was necessary in connection with these documents, and also putting on record the information he had given with respect to the text books.

At this date, April 8th, no further word has been received.

City Clerk's Office,
April 8th, 1941.

...evening house which was burnt two or ... the fines paid to the City were less than $50.00, yet in ... parade and they were ...

...opted by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

(1)

Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

City Clerk's

January 30, 1941.

Dr. Stewart Murray,
Medical Health Officer,
City Hall, City.

Dear Sir:

Re Japanese Registration

In connection with the meeting of the Special Committee in connection with the above matter held on the 24th instant, statements were made by the Japanese representatives that the additional hour of training in the Japanese Language Schools is not detrimental to the health of the children. In this connection graphs were produced containing details of weight and measurement, and it was stated that the standard was superior to that applicable to children in Japan of similar ages.

The Committee desired that you investigate the question of the effect which the attendance at the classes in the Japanese Language School may have upon the children; for the information of the Committee.

Yours very truly,

City Clerk.

BHW:W

approd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

...house which was burnt two or three years ago, the taxes paid to the City were less than $50.00, yet in

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Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child

March 8, 1941.

T. Sato, Esq.,
Principal, Japanese School of Languages,
475 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and note that you will enclose the documents requested by the Committee on January 24th last, when meeting yourself and other Japanese residents of this City, as soon as the complete set is in your possession.

With regard to the text books, it is the desire of the Committee to have these available, in order that a comparison may be made with the new text books as soon as these have been issued. When the books were produced to the Committee, there was only a limited opportunity of examining them, and I should be glad if you would co-operate by furnishing copies of the text books which were produced by you at the meeting referred to. I would point out that it is not necessary that these books be new, as the Committee would be satisfied to receive the used books which were on hand at that time.

Your attention to this matter would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

City Clerk.

EHW:W

appd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

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ND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
MAR 7 1941
REFERRED TO
Mr Harden

March 5, 1941.

Fred Howlett, J. P.,
City Clerk,
City Hall,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Kindly excuse my delay in sending a reply to your kind letters of inquiry.

We went through the school documents, but were unable to discover the original Declaration filed by those in charge of the school when it was first established in 1906. We have written to the officials at Victoria, have obtained a certified copy of the Declaration, and are now waiting for a certified copy of the By-Laws. When the latter document arrives we shall be pleased to forward both papers to you immediately.

I regret to say that right now there are no available copies of the text books on hand at the school. But if you would write to the Uchida Book Store at 347 Powell Street, I believe you may obtain a complete set without any delay.

If there is any further information you desire, please do not hesitate to communicate with me. I shall be glad to be of any assistance to you.

Yours very truly,

T. Sato

T. Sato

TS:YH

rooming house which was burnt two or three years ago, the kases paid to the City were less than $50.00, yet in

parade and my wife

Jan. 17.

(1)

Q. What is the scale of tuition fees at Mr. Sato's school?
A. $1.50 per month for one child and 50¢ for each additional child from the same family. The fee is paid by the parents and is compulsory for every child attending.

March 31, 1941.

T. Sato, Esq.,
Principal, Japanese School of Languages,
475 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I do not appear to have received your reply to my communication of the 8th instant (of which I enclose copy), and I shall be pleased to hear from you forthwith regarding the matters contained therein.

Yours truly,

City Clerk.

BHW:W
Encl.

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appd. by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

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Survey Remarks by Japanese

Forty five to fifty years is the average age of first generation Japanese in B.C. The medium of the younger people is English

Admitted that in Steveston the English language is used by Japanese to a greater extent than in a metropolitan area like Vancouver.

Each school has its own board of trustees, which controls and looks after each separate school only.

(1) Write to write Sato and ask for a copy of the articles of association etc

(2) Write to H.O. asking his opinion as to whether the 1-hour extra period of class work in Japanese language schools is detrimental to the health of the children.

Sunday Remarks by Japanese

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appeal by the Mayor, Jan. 17.

January 16, 1941.

His Worship,
Mayor J. W. Cornett,
City Hall,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

It is with deep regret that we have read press reports of the discussion last Monday in the City Council upon the question of Japanese language schools. If we may judge from the press articles, there would seem to be a very great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation in regard to these institutions, their nature and their work. It is with the hope of correcting the more evident misconceptions and thus clarifying the situation that we address this letter to you.

First and foremost, is the allegation that Japanese language schools are maintained by the educational department of the Japanese government. There is no connection whatsoever between the two. The schools definitely are not subsidized by the Japanese government. Operating expenses are met by the tuition fees paid by the parents of the pupils and contributions from local citizens interested in the welfare of the schools. In fact, the Japanese Language School at 475 Alexander Street of this city over which I have charge was registered at Victoria under the "Benevolent Societies Act" in 1912. Every year, moreover, a financial statement of the school as well as the names of the members of the Board of Trustees are sent to the provincial government.

Secondly, the schools are purely optional. No child is compelled to attend classes.

Thirdly, although we employ the text books which are in current use in Japan, our curriculum is quite different and apart from the one taught in Japan, Manchuria, Formosa or Korea. Our schools were founded in the first place to impart merely the rudiments of the language to the Japanese Canadian children, namely reading, writing, oral work and composition. In spite of this limited objective, our experience has shown that only one hour--from four to five in the afternoon after regular Public School hours, five days a week--is often not sufficient for pupils to acquire a firm grasp of the language.

Furthermore, we are utilizing text books printed in Japan for want of something more suitable. The publication of text books in Japanese here is out of the question for the simple reason that no facilities are available. Local Japanese printing firms are at present unable to undertake the task, because costs of necessary equipment are wholly prohibitive.

I repeat. The Japanese language schools are primarily supplementary in nature. In main, Japanese is taught to facilitate intercourse between the Canadian-born Japanese and their elders who in most cases have found it as difficult to learn English as it would be for an Occidental to learn Japanese. Secondly, a knowledge of the Japanese language is a practical asset in securing employment in the community that one cannot overlook.

Lastly, I wish to stress above everything else that our institutions are NOT Japanese in spirit. The aim of our schools is and has been since the inception of the first school in 1906 to inculcate fine and true Canadian citizenship among our pupils. It has been our fundamental belief that since the Nisei, that is to say Canadians of Japanese parentage, are born in Canada, have made this country their own home and will seek their future here, the primary aim of their education should be to assist them as good citizens in contributing to the development of Canada.

I am enclosing a pamphlet on this very question, which I wrote in 1926. The intervening period of fourteen years has only served to deepen my conviction that the cardinal principle underlying the education of Canadian-born Japanese must be a growth in their understanding and appreciation of Canadian citizenship. I am happy to state that all during that time our teachers have given me their fullest co-operation and have done remarkably well in imparting to their pupils a knowledge that has helped the realization of that principle. You may find it of interest to compare the pamphlet with the one released last year by the B. C. Japanese Language School Association, a copy of which I am also enclosing.

At all events, we are quite desirous of co-operating with the City Council in any and every way, as we have been doing in the past with Public School authorities, to remove all possible sources of friction or misunderstanding. We would also welcome a visit from any and every member of the Council to see our schools for themselves.

I sincerely do hope that our future relationships may go on from here on the basis of friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation, befitting the new year and worthyof the democratic tradition of this Dominion of ours.

Yours respectfully,

Tsutae Sato

Secretary,
B. C. Japanese Language School
Association.

Principal,
Vancouver Japanese Language
School.

TS/YH
Encl. 2.

PHONE HIGHLAND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

RECEIVED
BY CITY CLERK
JAN 30 1941
REFERRED TO
Mr. Warden.

January 25, 1941.

Fred Howlett: J. P.,
City Clerk,
City Hall,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

As Alderman Charles Jones, chairman of the Special Committee on the Japanese language school question, requested at the committee meetings held yesterday morning, I am remitting a copy of the form which certifies the incorporation in 1912 of the Maintenance Association which is responsible for the welfare of the school at 475 Alexander Street of which I am the principal.

In 1920 when the name of the Maintenance Association was changed, this step was subsequently recorded at Victoria, hence the two clippings.

Yours very truly,

T. Sato

Principal,
Japanese Language School.

TS:YH

Encl. 1

1941

appvd. by the Mayor. Jan. 17.

HIGHLAND 1156

Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko

(JAPANESE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES)

475 ALEXANDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Certificate No. 334

"Benevolent Societies Act."

I hereby certify that "The Vancouver National Japanese Schools Maintenance Association" has this day been incorporated as a Society under the provisions of the "Benevolent Societies Act."

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia this tenth day of December. One thousand nine hundred and twelve.

H. S. Gaurtt

Registrar of jcent—stock companies.

Province of British Columbia

"Societies Act."

I hereby certify that "The Vancouver National Japanese School's Maintenance Association" has, pursuant to the "Societies Act," changed its name, and is now known as "The Vancouver Nippon Kyoritsu Go-Gakko (Japanese School of Languages) Maintenance Association"

Goven under my hand and seul of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this tenth day of Septmlcr, One thousand, nine hnudred and twenty

H. J. Crane

Deputy Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

1941

applied by the Mayor. Jan. 17.